

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

Political Comment

America's Banking Strength

In the number of its banks of all sorts and the amount of its deposits, the United States is far ahead of any other two countries. And in both respects it is growing with great speed. There were 6,321 national banks in operation in the United States at the end of the fiscal year 1907, on June 30. These banks had a capital of \$898,000,000 and had a circulation of \$803,000,000. In each case there was a large increase during the year. In each case, too, the highest figures ever reached were touched.

Naturally, there has been a great expansion in national banking since the enactment of the law of March 14, 1900, which makes it possible for banks to be organized on a capital of \$25,000, the previous minimum having been \$50,000. This act has incited a large expansion in the small towns of the South and West. There have been 3,510 banks organized since the passage of that law, with a total capital of \$207,000,000. The Middle West has 935 of these, the Far West has 807, the South has 889, the East has 675, with a few scattered through New England and the island possessions. Texas has gained more new banks in the past seven years than any other State, or 381, with \$17,000,000 capital, and Oklahoma and Indian Territory have 255 new banks, with a capital of \$9,000,000.

In the entire extent of its banking power—capital, surplus, deposits and circulation—the United States is more than two-thirds as strong as the rest of the world in the aggregate, the United States total in these four items being over \$17,000,000,000, while that of the rest of the world is approximately \$23,000,000,000. This is a striking evidence of the industrial and financial ascendancy of this country. Moreover, our lead on all these items is increasing rapidly. Our internal trade is far greater than that of any other two countries combined, and this calls for an abundant supply of cash and also demands the use of money saving devices, such as checks, drafts and bills of exchange, to an extent unknown elsewhere. Population is growing with much speed in the United States, but the amount of money which is on hand, in various shapes, is expanding far faster.

Cost of Living and Labor: According to a report just issued by the United States Department of Labor it is shown that while the cost of many items of living has increased, wages have advanced at a greater ratio, while hours of labor have been reduced. A great mass of facts and figures accompany the report and the deductions can be tested by any who wish to do so. On the average labor for fewer hours is earning more, with a larger margin of wages over the advanced cost of living. Employment was never more abundant and idlers are few. The comparison is for the year 1906 with the average of the ten years covered by the last census. An advance in wages is shown of 24.2 per cent, an increase in the number of employees of 44.9 per cent, with a reduction in hours of labor of 4.6 per cent. By the same comparison the real price of the chief articles of food have advanced 15.7 per cent. For an hour's labor a workman gets 7.1 per cent more food supplies than in the previous decade.

Practical analysis like this disposes of the assertion frequently heard that for the masses the cost of living has outstripped income. Often the many articles that cost either the same or less are overlooked. Food and sugar are no higher than in the last census ten years. Railroad transportation is lower. First-class newspapers are cheaper and better than in former years. The National Department of Labor goes over the subject item by item, and locally by locality, and its conclusions are reached with unerring exactness. This has been a perverse season in vegetables and fruit, but the just average of prices cannot be ascertained from a few exceptional articles. When the whole field of the income and outgo of a home is covered, as in this careful, unbiased report, the situation is seen to be favorable.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Serious Matter: The tariff cannot be amended without diligent and thorough inquiry, and this inquiry means a great deal of time and brings about a sharp conflict of the industries affected. Modern business is so complex and tariff schedules are so involved and far-reaching that to tinkering with the customs schedules is to set almost every kind of business in a waver, motion, either to gain some fresh advantage or else to defeat proposals that seem fraught with menace. All this is laughed to scorn by theorists as of no consequence, but business men know it is a serious matter.—Indianapolis Star.

What Tariff Smashing Would Do: If the United States were to adopt the ideas of the tariff smashers and buy mostly abroad where labor is paid what Americans would call starvation wages, so that money was constantly and largely shipped out of the country and labor reduced to the basis of foreign wage scales in competing industries, the sending of the circulating medium away would bring such results as the conditions prevailing at the end of ten years of that practice following the free trade program of 1846.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

The Truth Comes Out: Missions—The happiest hours of my life were when I was going to school. Bluffs—I cannot tell a lie, old man. The happiest hours of my life were when I was playing hooky from school. When Talking Becomes Necessary: Harry—Some things are better left unsaid. Harriette—But suppose a man won't take a hint?

VARIOUS REASONS

Why Various People Are Anxious to Buy Up the Tariff

There are various reasons in the minds of men promoting the desire for a taking up of the tariff question. In the first place every manufacturer who favors tariff changes has in mind the other man, never once thinking that he will be hit.

Secondly, the man who would have a change has in mind lower prices for the other man, not for himself.

Third, the salaried class who feels that their situation is permanent. This class has always been in favor of practical free trade.

Fourth, the man who has plenty of money with which to avail himself of the advantages to be offered to him in the way of low-priced property. In other words, the man who is prepared to make money out of disaster welcomes disaster.

Fifth, there is a class of men who think the wage worker is getting to be too obstreperous, too hard to handle, all the time wanting more money. A suspension of business, caused by tariff ripling, would, they say, bring the wage worker to his senses by causing him to seek a job instead of having the job seek him, as is the case at the present time. Men are not asking for more wages when they are out of work. Then they are only asking for jobs. Tariff ripling would throw men out of employment. The National Manufacturers' Association has declared for an immediate revision of the tariff. That association is anti-union.

Sixth, there are those who are complaining that they are weary of the servant girl tyranny. They want something to break the servant girls' backs, figuratively speaking. Closing factories and shops by tariff ripling would throw girls and women out of employment and they would be compelled to seek domestic service.

Hence tariff ripling, some people think, would solve the servant girl problem.

Seventh, a large number of men voted for McKinley and protection in 1896 who never believed in protection, and only resorted to it as a temporary expedient. While calling themselves Republicans they are really Democrats. They began to agitate for the repeal of the Dingley law two years after its adoption. They voted for it to bring better times and better prices. So soon as it began to accomplish its purpose they returned to their old ideas, wanting low prices by which to buy and high prices by which to sell.

These are some of the classifications and some of the reasons for the tariff ripling sentiment, which prevails today.—Des Moines Capital.

Why Farmers Are Protectionists

If there is any one who deserves the comforts of this life, it is the farmer. When a farmer has splendid gas lights all over his fine new house, big bathroom, hot and cold running water, furnace heat, hard wood floors, fine pianos for cooking and even gas lights in his barn, we can't shed tears over his condition. And we are glad that we can't. In addition he, of course, has rural free delivery at his door. All he needs is a trolley car and an automobile. As it is, he has more of the comforts of life than any resident of "Hells Plains." This is not an overdrawn picture. If you don't believe it, we can show you, and within eight miles of Belle Plaine, too.—Belle Plaine Union.

It is this condition of things that makes the average Iowa farmer a protectionist. All of the good things that the Union speaks of have come to him through the beneficent operation of the protective tariff, which has not only afforded him better prices for his grain and produce, but has furnished him a wonderful market in which to sell. The unlimited amount of work now afforded the laboring man, and the splendid wages he is receiving, enable him to buy generously of the good things of this life, which include in large measure the products of the farm. With a swelling down of the protective schedules, the farmer would at once experience a decrease in demand for what he has to sell and a resultant falling off in profit. There are those who strenuously deny the farmer is benefited by the protective tariff, but not many of them exist among the farming classes.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Not a Square Deal

The goods imported from Germany are virtually under the new agreement allowed to enter at the value certified by the German chambers of commerce. Thus the duty on German goods is less than that exacted upon the products of other countries which are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, because the lower the value at which imports are appraised the less the duty. Until we allow France, England and other countries the same favor, it can hardly be called a square deal. The Manufacturers' Association and the standpatners object to this agreement with Germany because it thus reduces the rate of duty in this roundabout way.—Janesville (Wis.) Recorder.

Abner's Luck

"Yes," said Mrs. Turt, "I'm afraid Abner's going to be the unlucky kind." She gazed after her son's retreating figure and sighed so deeply that the new summer bonnet looked at her inquiringly.

"Nothing awful in that line," Mrs. Turt hastened to say. "I don't mean that. But in little stinging ways that kind of take the heart out of him and touch his pocket at the same time. I'll tell you. Most as soon as he went to Boston to work Abner left in love with a girl that worked in the same store."

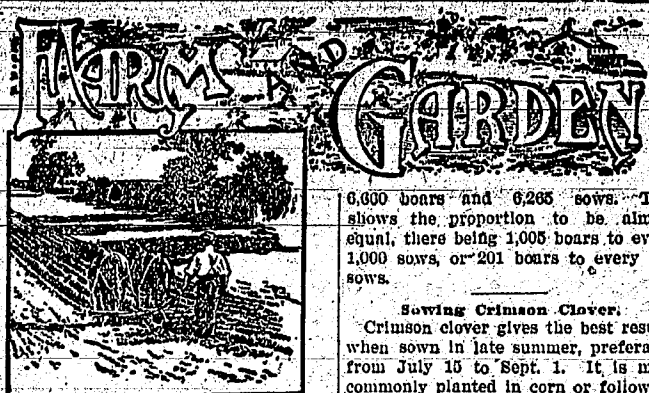
"That may have been good, not bad luck," ventured the newcomer.

"In itself you couldn't say it was bad or the other," Mrs. Turt said, in parting.

"But the girl lived in one of the town's little ways out of the city, and soon as he made up his mind he'd like to keep company with her, Abner up and bought a fifty-cent ticket for her place."

"Yes, and—"

"And not turned down at the second call," concluded Mrs. Turt, with a wistful smile, "and the ticket left on his hands."



Plugs will thrive on skim milk as on nothing else

Eggs and mites are never plentiful on the same farm at the same time.

There are no tonics better for the calf than plenty of sunshine and pure air.

It is the unproductive things—things that are neither growing nor producing—that keep a farmer down.

No animal will deteriorate so rapidly from neglect or show so marked an improvement for good as a well bred sheep.

The Angora goat breeders of Oregon say that the annual clips from their flocks amount to nearly \$150,000, while the value of their yearly increase approximates \$350,000.

While corn and alfalfa may well produce excellent beef, the addition of cottonseed meal, even if you have to pay \$23 to \$25 per ton, will make a quality that will bring more money.

Why farmers who can readily grow or buy corn stover and hay at low cost continue to purchase some of the low grade oat and other feeds which are little richer in protein than oat straw, they only can answer.

After cream becomes sour, the more ripening the more it depreciates. The sooner it is churned the better, but it should not be churned while too new. The best stage for churning is when acidity begins to become apparent.

Half a calf intended for the dairy must be kept growing continually, as any check in their growth is a cause of loss in size and development of the digestive organs and consequently affects the future value of the animal.

Feeding and general care and management have as much to do with increasing the product of individual animals as breeding or blood. But it must not be forgotten that undue forcing shortens the life and usefulness of the cow very rapidly.

Fall pigs do better if they can have plenty of range. Exercise and variety of feed will keep them in good health. If the farmer will give his pigs a fair shelter for exercise along with suitable shelter and feed he will find two litterers per year will pay better than one.

To fatten fowls rapidly is the great secret of doing so profitably. This necessitates that they be kept closely confined during the process. Even the matter of profit aside, and the increased excellence of the flesh of closely kept fatter stock over that which is allowed to roam is very great.

The rural school too commonly suffers for want of variety. This is not because this condition cannot be alleviated, but simply because it is not. The general course of instruction needs brightening with what might be said to be laboratory work or practical studies in things to be found on and about the farm.

One of the most harmless and beneficial foods is linseed meal. When the flock appears droopy and seems to lose appetite, the fowls may be restored to health very readily by giving them linseed meal and this sort of food once a day. A gill of linseed meal to every ten hens is sufficient. It should not, however, be used as a regular diet.

If you do not believe the cows look upon a strange dog as an enemy, just watch them when such an animal comes into the yard. The horns of every one will be high in the air. You can hear the cattle snuff and while some will charge on the dog, others will turn tail and run like deer. Every such invasion costs more than you know in the flow of milk as well as its goodness.

A most successful dairyman says he can make dairying pay good returns when he can grow and market his potatoes for enough cash to pay all of his feed bills. He is making about 120 gallons of 12-cent milk every day in the year and hires two men and one boy. At present he is working 112 acres of land and outside of his dairy income he has sold more than \$1,000 worth of hay from his farm this year and 8,000 bushels of potatoes.

Gobbler-Hatchery Eggs

Because an old gobbler always chased off the turkey hens that were trying to do their duty in hatching out a brood of young turkeys, John Stouff of Alburtis, Pa., took the two-year-old eggs and put them under the old gobbler, shutting him in to his task. The latter has now been on the job for two weeks and gives no signs of weakening. He is very cross, though, and he doubt will make a poor mother for the brood.

Sex Distribution in Hogs

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has been collecting information with a view to ascertaining the relative proportion of the two sexes of pigs at birth. Reports were received from thirty-two breeders, located in twenty-three different States and two Territories, representing eight different breeds—Berkshires, Chester Whites, Duroc Jerseys, Hampshires, Large Yorkshires, Ohio Improved Chesters, Poland Chinas, and Tamworths. One thousand four hundred and seventy-seven litters were reported, with a total of 18,288 pigs, of which there were

6,000 boars and 6,288 sows. This shows the proportion to be almost equal, there being 1,005 boars to every 1,000 sows, or 201 boars to every 200 sows.

Sowing Crimson Clover

Crimson clover gives the best results when sown in late summer, preferably from July 15 to Sept. 1. It is most commonly planted in corn or following a small grain crop. In the latter case the land should be plowed and put in good condition before seeding. Considerable difficulty is often experienced in obtaining a stand of crimson clover. Indeed, it is a common saying that it must be sown between showers in order to be assured of a stand. It is important always to use fresh seed, as the germinating power deteriorates rapidly. Ordinarily twelve to fifteen pounds per acre are used, but good results have been obtained with smaller quantities. In some cases the failure to obtain a stand has been attributed to the lack of inoculation. In any event it is always desirable to inoculate the seed or the soil before planting on land for the first time. Even if a stand is only obtained two times out of three, crimson clover is still a very profitable crop to grow.—C. V. Piper.

Selecting the Brood Sow

Some sows which have been good mothers may be getting old and careless. It is best to discard these. A tried brood sow which has fulfilled all the requirements is worth keeping for several years or as long as she continues to be profitable. In the selection of the gilts, study first the dam, giving the preference to those from the large, even litters and from mothers having the desired qualities. It is well to look to the breeding of the sire, for, while the boar probably has but little influence upon the number of pigs per litter of his immediate offspring, a sire of large litters would be likely to transmit that character to his female offspring.

Throw out the short, chubby gilts and those that have contracted heart girth or are narrow between the eyes. The gilt most likely to make a good brood sow will be well developed and vigorous, broad between the eyes, with a good heart girth, fair length, good depth of body and standing on strong legs and feet. With such methods as these in the selection of breeding stock, coupled with rational care in their feeding and management, writes George C. Wheeler in Kimball's Dairy Farmer, we would hear far less complaint of the sort so common.

Sheep on the Farm

One of the main advantages in the keeping of sheep is that they leave the land in better condition than before it was occupied by them. Every farmer who will properly manage his flock can improve the fertility of his soil from the resources of his farm by means of his sheep until every acre of land of prime quality will produce 100 bushels of Indian corn, shelled. It is demonstrable as a general proposition, true of nearly all kinds of farming, that every kind of domestic animal, up to a certain limit, can be kept more profitably than it can be dispensed with by farmers. This is especially true in relation to sheep, which are more general feeders than any domestic animal except the goat, as sheep will eat nearly every vegetable product with a good relish. Sheep will browse on brush and kill out the wild grasses. They will get abundant food from the scattered grain and springing of weeds or the grain stubble. They are good scavengers of weeds and fallen apples in the orchard, while during all this they are making mutton and wool out of weeds and waste. The cost of keeping up to the point where all this waste matter is consumed consists only in the incidental expenses, while the returns are manure, mutton, wool and increase of the flock. In addition to doing service in utilizing weeds and waste on the farm sheep will accept food in winter that may not be relished by cattle, but little grain is necessary to keep a sheep from fall until spring, provided comfortable quarters and an abundance of hay are allowed.

Renewal of Old Orchards

An Ohio bulletin contains practical lessons in orchard renewal as conducted at the Ohio Experiment Station, where a block of run-down apple orchard planted some forty years ago was brought into profitable fruit production, in order to cover the interval from the time of planting young trees until they should come into full bearing. The various phases of the treatment are discussed and illustrated by several figures.

Based upon the treatment of this orchard, the author is of the opinion that old orchards can be renewed in such a way as to produce fine fruit for home and market while the young trees are growing and that the plan of renewal, which is a process of pruning down the trees, brings about conditions under which insects and fungi can be so easily and effectually combated and controlled as to reduce to a minimum the danger of their spread to younger plantations.

During the first season of renewal the topmost branches should be cut out, leaving all healthy side branches. The next season the horizontal branches may be pruned so as to promote a uniform, well-rounded, symmetrical head and top. Suggestions are given as to the method of pruning and dressing large wounds caused by severe pruning. Heading back should be followed up by discriminate thinning of the new shoots and by cutting back those selected for future fruit bearing.

Renewal of orchards may be profitably accompanied by the addition of stable manure, either worked in the soil or allowed to remain upon the surface mixed with straw as a mulch. Suggestions are also given for the renewal of orchards other than apple.

TOO MUCH THOUGHTLESS LEGISLATION

By Ex-Gov. Herrick of Ohio

It is high time that we cease to litter our law books with measures that restrict industry and give it a form as rigid as to be unsuited to natural development, dwarfing growth and hampering individual initiative, and confine our attention to the removal of excrement growth, and the passage of such legislation as will keep pace with the quickened evolution of the times, permitting and aiding the country to progress freely along the lines that have been so prolific of good in the past.

Just at present the outcry is loudest against the corporations doing an interstate business—particularly the railroads. Abuses in railroad management there have been, and doubtless many still obtain. Generally speaking, rebates, private car lines, discrimination against certain localities, and the issue of securities for improper purposes are evils of magnitude and should be prohibited by stringent legislation. Discrimination in railroad rates has not always been an unmixed evil.

The marvelous growth and prosperity of the West are due, in no small degree, to the fact that wheat has been transported at a relatively low rate. Many flourishing centers of trade and industry have been developed by the judicious discrimination of railroads. Unfortunately, our lawmakers are being driven by thoughtless agitation into the enactment of much hasty and ill-advised legislation—inimical to the free development of railroads.

THE MOORS AND WHO THEY ARE

By Ada C. Sweet

A touch of romance is given by the dispatches relative to the war with the Moors. Christendom was so many centuries fighting the Moors—Turks, Saracens, they are all of one mingled torrent mixed of Arab and North African blood, Numidian, Phoenician, etc., with sprinkling of European Mohammedans; these were known as Moors during all the long years of warring, and the story and song of Europe are full of the sounding name. Even here in comparatively new America, tradition has lent us a tale of two connected with the romantic Moors; as in the story of Captain John Smith, whose captivity among the Moors is one of the episodes the school children wonder over. But to most of us the Moors mean that people which overran southern Spain, and held the land for centuries, only to be driven out finally by cruel and merciless war.

These, and Othello, "The Moor of Venice," make up the picture, to most minds, when the newspaper holds

MYSTERY OF THE ANCIENT DOCTOR

By Sir Frederick Treves, Surgeon to King Edward

I am certain it is safe to prophesy that the time will come when hospitals for infectious diseases will be empty and not wanted. I also look forward to the time when it will be as anomalous for persons to die of scarlet fever, typhoid, cholera, and diphtheria as it will be for a man to die of a wolf's bite in England. Very little, however, can be done by the legislature, but everything by the progress of medical science and in a much larger degree by the intelligence of the people.

We must recognize that the saying that every one must eat a peck of dirt before he dies is erroneous, and see that dirt is undesirable.

Preventive medicine is founded upon hard facts, prudence, and common sense. The mystery of the ancient doctor, his use of long names, and his extraordinary prescriptions are passing away.

Multitudes of shelves full of bottles which surround doctors are also passing away, and being replaced by simple living, suitable diet, plenty of sun, and plenty of fresh air.

The fight of the present day is against millions of microbes, and the weapons are sanitary regulations, municipal government, the sanitary inspector, and the medical officer of health.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH

By Prof. S. C. Mitchell, Richmond College

The South is advancing educationally along three different lines—in education of the neglected white children, in the democratizing of the ideals of the higher institutions of learning, and in the training of the negroes. The school is within the reach of every negro child.

Upon these schools the South has expended since the war perhaps as much as \$130,000,000. While the negroes should be encouraged to enter every avenue of life for which their talents fit them, it is nevertheless true that the great masses of this race will find their surest opportunities upon the farm. They need to be moralized.

This threefold advance on the part of the South constitutes one of the finest experiments in education which mankind has seen, and should enlist the sympathetic co-operation of the whole nation.

THE ANGELS IN THE HOUSE

Three pairs of dimpled arms, as white as snow,
Held me in soft embrace;
Three little cheeks, like velvet peaches soft,
Were placed against my face.

Three pairs of tiny eyes, so clear, so deep,
Looked up in mine this even;
Three pairs of lips kissed me a sweet "Good night,"
Three little forms from heaven.

And it is well that "little ones" should love us,
It lights our faith when dim;
To know that once our blessed Saviour
Bade them "little ones" to him.

And said he not, "Of such is heaven?"
And blessed them,
And held them to his breast?
As it not sweet to know that when they leave us,
"Then they go to rest?"

And yet, ye tiny angels of my house,
Three hearts enclaved in mine,
How "would be" shattered, if the Lord
Should say, "I will."

"Those angels are not thine!"

A FALSE PREDICTION

Madam Cleo, prima donna soprano of the Rush Opera Company, sat before the long table in her dressing room "making up" for the evening performance.

A dash of rouge, a dab of powder, myrtle beads of blue cosmetic along the slender edge of her blond eye lashes, and she was transformed from a plain, middle-aged woman into a radiant vision of youthful beauty.

Suddenly a shriek, sounding from the stage, startled her. A scream after scream went up from the chorus of fairies gathered for the opening tableau. Madam's first thought was of fire; catching up her chamois bag of jewels, she made a dash for safety, but the scene which her open door disclosed reassured her.

It was no fire. It was only an accident to one of the chorus girls. Indifferently she would have turned back to her preparations but she spied the manager, Lynn Rush, striding through the excited crowd.

"What is it?" she called to him.

"Rigging broke; one of the girls killed, I suppose," he answered, shortly.

"Her own fault, probably," she dug back. "The 'fairy' girls are too careless. Don't let it annoy you; come in a moment, Lynn."

He paid no attention to the honeyed invitation; he had long ago sounded the depths of Madam Cleo's hounded phrases. Pushing his way through the horrified chorus of flimsily dressed ladies he saw a heap of red and blue and flame-like gauze lying prone on the stage where she had been dropped by a defective rigging.

"Bring a doctor," he said to one of the stage hands. "A doctor, quick!"

Alarmed, he knelt on the stage floor feeling for a pulsation of life, handing his ear to catch a sound of breathing. As all appearances the girl was lifeless; it had been a cruel fall from the

"Here," he called to some of the men, "go to carry her into Cleo's

room was on the stage, only a few feet away, but Madam was in no mood to play the role of nurse to a mere chorus girl. She raised her voice in loud objections, until Rush, disgusted, bade the men bring a carriage at once.

"Does anyone know who this young woman is?" he asked.

Several of the girls told him:

"Amy Ames; she lives at No. 19 Welton Court, with her blind mother. And some one added:

"She is her mother's only support. What a pity if she is killed."

Lynn Rush, man of the world, theatrical manager and as selfish as such a life is inclined to make one, felt something like pity stir his heart. She was a pretty little creature lying there, while and helpless, against his breast. The carriage had come; without reasoning why, he stepped in with his unconscious burden, gave the address to the driver and slammed the door.

"What a pity if she is killed," he repeated. "Poor little creature upon life's ocean!" And he caressed the hand that lay limply against his knee.

Suddenly it occurred to him that he carried a flask of brandy in his hip pocket. Quick as thought he poured a dram between her lips.

She choked.

Eureka! She lived.

More brandy, more choking, and then the lids flew back, and he looked into a pair of startled eyes.

"Bravo!" A weight of anxiety was lifted from his mind.

She struggled to sit up and he helped her; in the darkness of the carriage he could see her extreme pallor, the weakness which assailed her, but she made a brave effort, smiling faintly as she

"I beg your pardon," interposed Mr. Rush, entering. "Your prediction is false; not to come true, Madam. I offer Miss Ames a husband here and now. She not only possesses my admiration, but my respect and love."

He drew Amy away, leaving Madam undecided whether to resort to hysterics or to faint.

In Amy's dressing room the manager of the company slipped an arm around her.

"You have not said if you will accept the husband I offer, sweetheart."

A blare of instruments, the toll-bell cry of "overture," drowned her whispered reply, but love understands though lips remain mute.—Waverley Magazine.

A Simple Recipe

Everybody in Cedarburg owned that Mrs. Hanson was the queen of cooks, but they were likely to add that when it came to explaining the processes by which she arrived at her excellent results, she left a good deal to be desired.

"You scalloped oysters are the best we ever have at our church suppers anywhere, and you know it," said a neighbor, endeavoring to win special favor from this culinary goddess.

"Most folks get 'em either too wet or too dry. I tell 'em I don't know how you manage it, so you are always just right. I don't suppose you could tell exactly yourself."

"Why, yes, I could," and Mrs. Hanson smiled indulgently at the eager, hopeful face of her neighbor. "All I do is butter the dish, put in a layer of buttered crumbs, then a layer of milk, and back to oysters again. Easy as pie, 'tis."

"A layer of milk?" faltered the neighbor.

"Why, yes," said Mrs. Hanson, cheerfully. "That's what makes 'em about right—layer of oysters, layer of crumbs, and layer of milk. Longways that's what I do, and you say you like 'em."

"Every time a man is caught, wives rebuke their vigilance."

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Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

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Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 3

Organized labor as represented by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor formally opened its campaign against Secretary Taft as a presidential aspirant. In the official organ of the federation, Gompers prints a hot five-page editorial, headed, "Taft the Injunction Standard Bearer." Gompers' remarks are based on Taft's decision as a United States judge in Cincinnati with reference to labor questions in his western speeches.

The most important piece of political news of the season reached Washington last week to the effect that Wm. J. Bryan will, within a few weeks, issue a statement announcing his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination next year and submitting an outline of the platform upon which he will run if his party wants him to make the race. This information was brought to the capital by close friends of Mr. Bryan, who recently have conferred with him regarding the approaching presidential campaign. It is stated that Mr. Bryan's statement will be issued early in October and that it will supply material from which Democratic calculations and maneuvers will be constructed throughout the period ending with the national convention that is to name the presidential ticket.

To prevent the nomination of either President Roosevelt or Secretary Taft and the election of either, should one of them be the Republican nominee for President next year, the negroes of the entire eastern and southern part of the country are reported to be organizing by assembly districts. According to W. C. Chase, a prominent negro lawyer of Washington, D. C., and the editor of a well known negro newspaper, the plan is to effect a complete organization of the negro voters all over the country with the idea of avenging the Brownsville affair, for which they hold the President and the Secretary of War responsible. Attorney Chase claims that the negroes hold the balance of power in New York, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and perhaps in New Jersey and Connecticut. According to the program they are to favor Knox in Pennsylvania, Hughes in New York, and Foraker in Ohio and the South. They intend working hard in Missouri to prevent the delegates of that state being instructed for Taft, and in other of the Western states the same policy is to be followed.

Special Session.

Lansing, Sept. 23.—Governor Fred M. Warner today issued the following call for a special session of the legislature to convene Oct. 7:

"Section seven of article five of the constitution of the state of Michigan, empowers the governor to convene the legislature in extraordinary occasions.

"At the last regular session of the legislature the two houses disagreed regarding the bill making appropriation for the maintenance of the Central Normal school for the ensuing two years as well as for improvements at that institution. The contention was raised after the legislature had adjourned that the bill as signed by the Governor was not the bill that passed the house and the senate and therefore void, thus depriving the college of funds for maintenance and necessary betterments.

"The people of the state are almost a unit in demanding that all candidates for public office who are voted for by the primary system shall be selected by the people and under no circumstances by a delegation. The existing law in Michigan makes this provision for all candidates save those for governor and lieutenant governor. At its recent session the legislature failed to make a number of changes in the law which the people of the state desire. These universally desired changes should be made before another general election is held in Michigan. The legislature alone can supply the needed remedies.

"Regarding the situation as extraordinary and as demanding immediate attention, I hereby call the legislature of the state of Michigan to meet in extraordinary session on Monday, the seventh day of October, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon of that day to consider such matters as shall be submitted by the governor by special message."

State S. S. Convention.

The 47th Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Sunday-school Association will be held in the city of Kalamazoo, Nov. 13, 14 and 15th. A number of noted speakers will be present, including W. N. Hartsorn of Boston, W. C. Pearce of Chicago, Prof. B. A. Fox of Kentucky, Dr. Wm. Byron Forbush of Detroit who will give three lectures on the "Boy Problem." To the above add the name of our own Mr. E. K. Warren of Three Oaks. All are men of world wide reputation.

We have reason to believe that this State convention will surpass in interest and profit all previous ones.

D. D. ATLEN, Cor. Sec.
W. MILLIKEN, Pres.

HomeCircleDepartment

Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Reveries.

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

Two Paths in Life.

Just in front of every young man and young woman who reads this department are two paths leading into the future, and it is for them to select which path they will journey in. To aid them in selecting are their neighbors, some of whom in early life selected one path and others the opposite. The neighbor who made the wise choice can be seen returning to his home for the evening meal, his face radiant with joy as the children meet him at the gate, each one endeavoring to get the first kiss. The other neighbor goes home through the alley, his step is unsteady, his face flushed from dissipation, the children flee to the mother as he approaches. These two neighbors had an equal start upon life's voyage, the difference now so plainly visible is caused by the paths they selected to travel in at the beginning of the journey. A few years of training in our schools upon the one hand, or on the streets upon the other hand, will make all the difference you see in the neighbors. A youth of study and training in a few years moulds lineaments of the face into the resemblance of the first picture of manhood, while by a law equally inevitable, idleness and dissipation bring out all the lower animal faculties, which reveal themselves in the depressed forehead, the hard eyebrow the coarse mouth so plainly developed in the man who chose the wrong path. The boy who selects the wrong path soon becomes a rowdy and blackleg and if he escapes the prison and gallows reaches the middle of life weary and him a drunken loafer, sneaking around the grogshop in hope of securing a treat from some one who knew him in his flush days, while he who has chosen the other path, as he passes the "midjourney of life" and slowly descends the slope toward age, grows daily richer in the love and esteem of those around him, and in the bosom of the family and that gathers about his hearth, lives over again his happy youth and earnest manhood. What a different picture is presented in the fate of him who has chosen the returnless downward path. The shadows deepen as he descends the hill of life. He has been successfully useless, a jest and a burlesque to society and when he dies there is not a soul to wish his life had been prolonged. Two lives like these lie in possibility enfolded within every infant born into the world. Let every young person who reads this department study well the pen painting of these two lives and select the right path upon which to start upon life's journey.

How to Begin Married Life.

The first solitary hour after the ceremony, take the bridegroom and demand a solemn vow of him and give him a vow in return. Promise each other, sacredly, never, not even in jest to wrangle with each other—never to bandy words or to indulge in the least in humor. Never we say, never wrangle in jest, and putting on an air of ill humor merely to tease, becomes earnest by practice. Mark that! Next promise each other sincerely and solemnly, never to keep a secret from each other, under whatever pretext, and whatever excuse it might be. You must continually, and every moment, see clearly into each other's bosom. Even when one of you have committed a fault, wait not an instant but go and confess it.

And as you keep nothing from each other, so on the contrary, preserve the privacy of your home marriage state and heart from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt and all the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world. Every third or fourth one you draw into it with you will form a party and stand between you two. That should never be. Promise this to each other. Remember the vow at each temptation. Your souls will grow, as it were, to each other, and at last become as one. Ah, if many a pair had, on their marriage day known this secret, how many a marriage were happier than, alas, they are.

Keep Straight Ahead.

Pay no attention to slander or gossip-mongers. Keep straight on in your course and let their backbitings die the death of neglect. What is the use of lying awake nights brooding over the remarks of some false friend that run through your brain like forked lightning? What's the use of getting into a worry and fret over gossip that has been set afloat to your disadvantage by some meddling busybody, who has more time than character. These things can't possibly injure you unless indeed, you take notice of them and in combating them give them character and standing. If what is said about you is true, set yourself right at once; if it is false, let it go for what it will fetch. If a bee stings you, would you go to the hive and destroy it? Would not a thousand come upon you? It is wisdom to say little respecting the injuries you have received. We are generally losers in the end if we stop to refute all the backbitings and gossipings we may hear by the way. They are annoying, it is true, but not dangerous so long as we do not stop to expostulate and scold. Our characters are formed and sustained by ourselves and by our own

actions and purposes, and not by others. Let us always bear in mind that calumniators may usually be trusted to time and the slow but steady justice of public opinion.

A Good Wife.

We recently received a letter from an old friend, in the sunset of life, conveying to us the sad news of the death of his wife. Among other beautiful things he says, "My domestic enjoyments have been perhaps as near perfection as the human condition permits. She made my home the pleasantest spot to me on earth. And now that she is gone, my worldly loss is perfect." How many poor fellows would be saved from the penitentiary and the gallows and from suicide, every year, had they been blessed with such a wife. "She made my home the pleasantest spot to me on earth." What a grand tribute to that woman's love, and piety and common sense. How different the testimony of an old man recently hung for murdering his wife whose last words before dropping into eternity were: "I did not intend to kill my wife, but she was a very aggravating woman." Let each wife who reads this ask herself "Which am I?"

Farmers' Trusts.

The American farmer may be slow, but he gets there just the same. In the west there has for some time been in process of organization what is designated the "Society of Equity," the primary object of which is to raise the price of farm produce. This organization has gathered considerable strength and is now showing its hand. It proposes to hold the wheat in the west until it reaches \$1.25 before selling. If this society is successful in cornering the necessities of life, and controlling the markets it will be as drastic as any trust in the world.

And Collier's Weekly sets forth that the farmers have formed another trust chartered in New Jersey and capitalized at \$1,000,000, with the purpose of wiping out the middlemen, who stand with receptive palms between the wheat grower and the bread eater, and between the longing farmer and the manufacturer of all sorts of necessities and luxuries. It aims, besides, to accomplish the federation of farm workers with the labor unions. Perhaps this "Producers and Consumers' International Equity Union and Cooperative Exchange" will be no more effective than a dozen previous attempts, but if it should accomplish what it has undertaken the American farmer will shortly be strictly in it, and consumers of farm products may have to take to the woods. It demonstrates, however, that human nature is the same in all classes. The only reason why there are not combines and trusts in every business is the inability to accomplish that result. The disposition is not lacking. Bay City Tribune.

Hard Times in Kansas.

The old days of grasshoppers and drought are almost forgotten in the prosperous Kansas of to-day; although a citizen of Coffey, Earl Shamburg, has not yet forgotten a hard time he encountered. He says: "I was worn out and discouraged by coughing night and day and could find no relief till I tried Dr. King's New Discovery. It took less than one bottle to completely cure me." The safest and most reliable cough and cold remedy and lung and throat healer ever discovered. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, a drug store 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Taft and Russia.

Secretary Taft's trip is the subject of interesting discussion in Russia. The somewhat novel report emanates from St. Petersburg, where it appears to be taken quite seriously, that one of the purposes of Mr. Taft's trip through northern Europe is to negotiate a convention of some kind between the United States and Russia. This shows even more than the customary continental ignorance of our international policy and the methods of our diplomacy. In the first place there is no reason why the United States should be seeking to negotiate a treaty of special importance with Russia, and in the second place, if it were, it would not pursue the course attributed to it by the St. Petersburg press. Our relations with Europe are such, being no stronger politically with one power than with another, that if we have any treaties to form we negotiate them through the regular channels of our state department. We are not in the habit of commissioning secretaries of war or other cabinet officers on secret missions to the old world, or to enter into an undertaking with some other government which will not stand the light of day. Russians, therefore, need have neither apprehension nor hope that Mr. Taft is going to pay them any other than a formal, friendly visit of a purely social character.

Russia no doubt would welcome a convention with the United States which might be construed in the light of close political relationship or as establishing a special understanding with regard to certain policies, spheres of influence, etc. But this government has no such inducements with which to court the favor of the old world powers or to bait their influence. Only in commercial matters will it deal "specially" or clandestinely. It will drive the hardest trade bargain with a European government of which shrewd Yankee business acumen is capable, but in things political it attains, and has succeeded fairly well, to leave other nations to

REMOVAL SALE

As we are about ready to move into our new store and to make room for a new stock everything in our store will be sold at a great Sacrifice.

SALE CONTINUING FOR

Twenty Days

Every article marked in plain figures. 25 per cent. straight discount on all cut glass, clocks and plated Silver ware. 20 to 25 on all jewelry and sterling silver ware.

It costs you nothing to look and ask questions.

Don't put it off, before it's too late.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE!

A. PETERSON'S,
Jewelry Store.

their own discords and suspicions and to confine its range of influence to a continent in which it is and probably always will be supreme.—Saginaw News.

His Dear old Mother.

"My dear old mother, who is now eighty three years old, thrives on Electric Bitters. I write you this because of Dublin, Ga. She has taken them for about two years and enjoys an excellent appetite, feels strong and sleeps well." That's the way Electric Bitters affect the aged, and the same happy results follow in all cases of female weakness and general debility. Weak, puny children too, are greatly strengthened by them. Guaranteed also for stomach, liver and kidney troubles. L. Fournier, Druggist, 50c.

Circuit Court Assignment.

1908-1909.

State of Michigan. The Thirty-fourth Judicial Circuit.
Pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the terms of the Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan for the years of 1908 and 1909, as follows:
ARENAC—Second Mondays in February, June and October.
CRAWFORD—Second Mondays in January, May and September.
GLADWIN—Third Mondays in February, June and October.
GEMAW—Third Mondays in February, June and October.
OTSEGO—Third Mondays in January, May and September.
ROSCOMMON—First Mondays in January, May and September.
—Dated, West Branch, Mich., Sept. 10, 1907.
NELSON SHARP, Circuit Judge.

Seven Cents A Bottle.

There are cheap tar preparations put up under names similar to Warner's White Wine of Tar, that cost the dealers about seven cents a bottle and sold for twenty-five cents. The old story you've heard it, "Something just as good." Don't be fooled, insist on having Warner's White Wine of Tar, the Best Cough Remedy on Earth. For Sale at Central Drug Store.

The Sight of a Century.

To miss the National Corn Exposition, to be held in the Coliseum and Annex, Chicago, Oct. 5 to 19, will be to miss the largest and most elegant exhibit of this character ever conceived. It will be interesting and pleasing to every individual, but particularly to corn growers and those in any way concerned in corn.

A Kansas Minister.

Rev. L. S. Colton, of Circleville, Kansas, says: "Of Warner's White Wine of Tar. 'It is better than is claimed.' A speedy cure for all throat and lung diseases. For Sale at Central Drug Store."

The standing pine of the three old pine states—Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota—probably does not exceed 50,000,000,000 feet. Last year the total cut of pine in these three states was but about 3,292,000,000 feet. At that rate the stumpage will be exhausted in six or seven years. The original growth in these states was approximately 400,000,000,000 feet. The greater part has been cut off since 1873.

SUNDAY EXCURSION

October 6

(Returning same day)

TO

Bay City = = \$1.40

Saginaw = = \$1.60

Special Train leaves 7:00 a. m.

FOR PARTICULARS

Consult Ticket Agent

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

SPECIAL EXCURSION FARES

TO

Jamestown Exposition

Every day until Nov. 30—choice of various routes going and returning

MICHIGAN DAY

at the exposition will be

October 21st

ONE-WAY

Colonist Fares

TO THE

West, Northwest

CALIFORNIA

AND

MEXICO

EVERY DAY

DURING OCTOBER

INFORMATION

will be cheerfully furnished by any

Ticket Agent

MICHIGAN

CENTRAL.

Oct 3-3v

CARPET WEAVING.

Carpet and Rug Weaving done on short notice. Latest pattern Newcomb Loom. Satisfactory work.

MRS. P. E. JOHNSON.

—

Tonsorial Parlors.

E. L. Mettler, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Every thing neat and sanitary.

Agent for Witter's Laundry

Saginaw, Mich.

1878. 1907.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Selling, Hanson Co.

CLOAKS!

Our line of Ladies' Misses' and Childrens' coats are here in all the latest styles.

We can save you from five to ten dollars on every coat purchased from us.

As this is our first year for coats our stock is fresh

Call and look them over, also ask to see our Ladies' Skirts and Shirt Waists.

Why look further for

BARGAINS

when they can be found the year around at

A. KRAUS & SON.



A Bargain

FOR OUR

Subscribers

The New Idea

Woman's Magazine

AND

The Crawford Avalanche

Both, One Year for Only \$1.50

The New Idea Woman's Magazine contains over 100 pages each month of fashions, dressmaking, needlework and household helps.

Each number is beautifully illustrated and contains nine full-page fashion plates, some in color.

These two publications furnish reading for every member of the household.

Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done,

At this office.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 3

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

For a pleasant evening go to the Open House to-night.

Thirty fine White Wyandottes for sale. Enquire at this office.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

The best and cheapest line of school supplies at Fournier's Drug Store.

To think of Post Cards is to think of us.

SORENSEN'S FURNITURE STORE.

Herald Square Moving Picture Co. at Opera House to-night. Don't miss it.

Do your best always. You could do nothing better than to get a nice Post Card at Sorenson's and send to some forgotten friend.

The best coffees and teas are found at the South Side Market.

LOST.—Two Yale Lock keys, on a small ring. The finder will please bring them to this office.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

L. T. Wright has returned from his vacation trip south and east, looking as though the rest had been good for him.

FOR SALE.—Worth the money. A nine year old, all around, work or driving horse, and a prime yearling colt. FRED HOESLI.

Dressed chickens every day at South Side Market.

Chief Shoppengon on Post Cards in colors. Get it only at SORENSON'S.

Gaylord is figuring on landing an alcohol distilling plant in the near future, from potatoes, which are raised in that section in abundance.

FOR SALE.—Eighty acres of hardwood land in the township of Beaver Creek. One plow and one spring tooth harrow can be bought very cheap. Enquire at this office.

Fournier's Drug Store is headquarters for School Supplies of every description, and prices are right.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Prepare for winter by ordering your supply of coal at S. H. Co's store. Hand in your order now.

For sale.—A good muley cow, perfectly healthy, comes home every night. Price \$35.00. P. Aebi, Grayling.

Local views on Post Cards at popular prices. SORENSON'S FURNITURE STORE.

FOR SALE.—N-4 of S-E-1/4 Sec. 32, Town 27 north, Range 1 west, 80 acres By Day & Powers, Springport, Mich.

Leave your orders for hard or soft coal for next winters use at H. Bates' Livery Barn. Prices will be right and prompt delivery guaranteed. sept 12-4w

Try a sack of "Light House" flour. None better far as good. S. H. Co.

A freight train wreck on the Lewis branch, near Buck's, last Thursday, caused considerable delay and distributed a lot of lumber along the track for some distance. The excessive rain for the past week had softened the road bed so it could not stand the pressure of the heavy train.

FOR SALE.—Cheap for cash, house with ten acres on the south side, all in good condition with some river frontage. Also several good improved farms at your own price. Enquire at this office.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fehr returned last week from their annual visit to the old home at St. Johns. They figured their time to cover that of the county fair, and thus had a chance to meet hundreds of old friends that they could not otherwise have seen. They report a most enjoyable time, notwithstanding the horrible weather.

The great increase in our business has forced upon us the necessity of assembling a catalogue of specialties that room will not permit us to keep the furniture as listed in stock; prices are therefore f. o. b. at factory. It will pay to get one of these catalogues and look it over, they are gratis.

J. W. SORENSON.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

Detective Brainard, of the M. C. R. R. was here last week and caused the arrest of two young men for breaking and entering a car, laden with apples. They will be held for trial at the January term of the Circuit court.

The snow will be here in a few days and you will want a good sleigh. Come to the Avalanche office and get a Harrison, the best on runners, at a very low price to close out.

Last Saturday the two cent fare rate went into effect on all the railroads of Michigan. There is likely to be a considerable saving to the traveling public under this new dispensation.

Attend A. Peterson's Removal Sale, You can save money.

County Clerk Collen and wife, with the two youngest, are taking their first real outing for a number of years. They have gone to LaGrange, Ohio, where their oldest girl is in school, and will visit in that part of the state where Mr. Collen's boyhood was spent. Here is hoping they will enjoy every hour of their absence.

At Gaylord Judge Sharpe, in the circuit court, has decided in favor of the village in the case of the council vs. the saloonists. The suit was the outcome of an ordinance raising the liquor license from \$500 to \$1,000 last spring. The saloon men paid the increase under protest. The cases will not be appealed. It means an increase of \$2,500 in revenue for the village.

A series of letters from Miss Francis Kneeland, to the Lewiston Journal and published in that paper during the summer, have been delightful and instructive reading. Her description of the cities and countries of the Old World, especially France, Switzerland and Italy are far better than usually flow from the pen of a tourist, and proves her keen observation and perceptive faculties. Those of us who remember her best as a bright eyed wee girl, can hardly realize that she has grown to womanhood in stature and intellect.

Take advantage of Andrew Peterson's Removal Sale, if in need of anything in his line.

Taxes in Michigan next December will be higher than ever before, on account of the generous appropriations of the last legislature. Auditor General Bradley has forwarded the annual apportionment of state taxes to the officers of the several counties of the state. The total levy for the state is \$4,844,852.67. The tax rate is \$2.81 on each \$1,000 valuation, as compared with a rate of \$1.95 one year ago.

The old Salling, Hanson Co.'s mill is being so changed that its oldest friends would not know it. The Circulars are being removed and a most complete and modern band mill takes their place. It will rank with the best. Mr. G. S. Black, late of Milwaukee, is superintending the work, and is acknowledged as one of the leading millwrights in the country.

The crop report just issued shows that the percentages of Northern Michigan are considerably better than those of the other sections in most things. The conditions of corn for instance, compared with an average, shows the southern and central portions at 77, while the northern counties are 81. On potatoes the condition here is 83 as compared with 70 and 75 in other sections. On the estimate yield of rye the northern and southern counties are a tie.

Jewelry will be sold at greatly reduced prices, during A. Peterson's Removal Sale.

Kalkaska county boasts of the best roads in the state—more road constructed according to the specifications of the highway department than any other county. This year thus far \$11,439.33 has been expended on the roads of the county and about five and one-half miles constructed on which state rewards will be drawn. Elk Rapids Progress.

There's a treat in store for our theatregoers. The Herald Square Moving Pictures, which created a sensation everywhere last season, are promised on a larger scale than ever now. There are thousands of feet of new comedy subjects coming, among which may be mentioned, "The Winter Straw Ride," "The Bigamist," "Life of a New York Policeman," "The Man with the Ladder and the Hose," "The Mining Tragedy," "The Pastry Cook's Joke," "The Missing Jewel Casket," "Puss in Boots," which acts the youngsters wild with delight, and "Love versus Title," or "The Elopement." Latest Illustrated series will also be a feature. Children's Matinee, when each child gets a package of choice candy free. Matinee at 4:00, price 10c. Eve. at 8:15 at Opera House, Thursday Oct. 3. Reserved seats at Fournier's.

According to the Packer the Maine potato crop is about 60 percent of that of last year, and considerable rot among them is reported. The reports to that paper from various sections are almost unanimous in claiming a shortage from various causes. The early crop here is coming to market more or less freely, the price at the beginning of the week being forty cents per bushel. Kalkaska Leader.

When you pull down the town which is your home, you are pulling down yourself, and when you build up yourself and your neighbor, try and banish from your mind the mistaken idea that all good things are away off in some other locality. Give your town all the praise it can legitimately bear. It certainly will do you no harm and will cost you nothing; and above all patronize your home institutions—including the printing office.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church will serve supper at the G. A. R. hall, Friday, Oct. 11, from 5 until 8 o'clock. Price 25c and 15c. Everybody save your appetites and come.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church will hold a special meeting at the home of Mrs. A. L. Pond, to-morrow afternoon. All members are requested to be present as important business is to be brought before them.

Haakwood, this county, for several years has been the scene of considerable activity in the lumber business, will soon be wiped off the map unless some enterprising person can still see money in the business of manufacturing lumber. The town was started a few years ago by the Haak Lumber Co. who carried on an extensive business. At one time they owned several thousand acres of valuable timber lands, and in order to bring the logs to the mill, the Michigan Central railroad constructed a spur as far east as the Pigeon river. They erected a large saw mill, a planing mill, store, warehouse and homes for the employees, and it not only presented a scene of activity, but was well kept. Several years ago the firm began disposing of the timber and until this summer only kept the flooring and planing mill running. Having disposed of all their timber lands in that vicinity, they began investing in Oregon timber and will transfer their interests to that state with headquarters at Portland. The planing mill at Haakwood was closed down a short time ago and the men have left and to-day there are only five families left in the place. The firm is offering the property, which cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000 at a song in order to close out the business. The logging road will continue to be operated and will terminate at Wolverine a mile and a half south of Haakwood. Cheboygan News.

Men of Small Means Become Independent.

We control one of the best money making devices on the market. Strictly legitimate, honorable and pleasant business. No scheming, canvassing, stockjobbing or saleshunting. With a few hundred dollars investment and ordinary business ability, you are sure to earn from \$50 to \$75 per week for years to come. We sell exclusive territory, one large or two small counties to one party only. Secure your territory before it is too late. For particulars write or call. INVENTORS DEVELOPING CO., 412 Chamber of Commerce, Phone Main 1950. Detroit, Mich.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to the neighbors and friends who extended to us such sympathy and aid during the long illness and at the final obsequies of our mother, Mrs. Johanna Hanson. It is our prayer that you may find like friends when your hours of sorrow come, with the angel of death, to your house. MR. AND MRS. LARS LARSON.

Frederic Freaks.

Mr. and Mrs. Yates are happy over the arrival of a baby girl, which they have adopted.

A very narrow escape of the Inglis family during the severe electric storm last week, about four o'clock in the morning. The house was struck by lightning, the bolt dividing and one portion going down the roof with in three feet of one of the girls heads, filling it's bed with lath and plaster, setting fire to the bed and running down into the cellar, stunning a snake which had taken refuge there and coming out under the stoop; the other portion passed along a dark stripe in the wall paper coming out at the front door and scattering splinters over the yard.

George Miller a boy, 4 years old, fell last Friday night and broke his leg.

Mrs. Ed. Nicholas of West Bay City is visiting relatives here.

Robt. Barber and wife are visiting his mother and brother.

The M. P. pastor, Wm. Terhune, and family arrived, and are now settled in the parsonage.

After long illness the infant daughter of Robert Brown died. The remains were taken to Lapeer for interment.

Chas. Armstrong lost a horse last week.

Mr. Wilcox lost a horse a few days ago.

Rev. Arthur E. Gay has moved to Lincoln where he will live this coming year.

Mr. Ed McCracken was home over Sunday. Also W. T. Lewis.

Out of Sight.

"Out of sight, out of mind," is an old saying which applies with special force to a sore, burn or wound that's been treated with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's out of sight, out of mind and out of existence. Eases too and chills disappear under its healing influence. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, Druggist, 25c.

Authorized by Shakespeare. Shakespeare has "exit" for "sixth." Doubtless he pronounced it, for he was credited with having written the three parts of "Henry the Sixth," and he certainly wrote "The Life of Henry the Fifth," as the old edition has it. And it is worthy of notice that "Exit" and "Exits" are the Anglo-Saxon forms.—Prof. Skeat, in National Review.

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on certificates of deposit. Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Banking hours 9 to 12--1.30 to 4:00 p. m.

Lovell's Locals.

The Rev. G. W. Terhune delivered his first sermon here the 22nd.

John Leece was in town Monday.

Adler Jorgenson was looking over his real estate in towns 28 and 29 last Tuesday.

Our first frost for the month of September came the 25th.

While Ray was making one of his trips over west, last Sabbath, he claims that he saw a deer, we have not been able to find anyone who doubts this in the least, and if his dear did not see him after making that trip, we have our opinion of her.

We are unable to get but little news this week, the girls won't tell us his name nor how long he stayed. They keep their mouths tight as a clam, maybe the weather has something to do with the news, we will petition the girls once more for help, to save our credit.

DAN.

A Most Wonderful Cure.

Jas. D. Underhill, Doland, S. Dakota, cured with 1 1/2 bottles of Warner's White Wine of Tar. Doctors pronounced it consumption. For Sale at Central Drug Store.

Local.

A bright little school girl's composition on men: "Men are what women marry. They drink and swear and smoke and have so many pockets, but they won't go to church. Perhaps if they wore bonnets they would. They are more logical than women and always more zoological. Both men and women have sprung from monkeys, but the women certainly sprung further than the men."

A Criminal Attack.

On an inoffensive citizen is frequently made in that apparently innocuous little tube called the "appendix." It's generally the result of protracted constipation, following liver torpor. Dr. King's New Life-Bills regulate the liver, prevent appendicitis, and establish regular habits of the bowels. 25c. at L. Fournier's drug store.

FALL SHOWING.

A most complete line of the newest in ready to wear garments, and also a full line of dress goods, underwear, hosiery, etc., is now on hand.

LADIES AND CHILDRENS COATS

We have spared no efforts this season to gather a line that will meet the most critical examination.

We are showing the very latest styles in women's and childrens' garments.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

We want you to call and see our line of mens' suits and overcoats.

We have the new brown and gray shades in the latest patterns also a line of black and blue. All garments are shape retaining, and are equal to tailor made.



DRESS GOODS—Our dress goods department is complete with newest shades in browns, blue and black.

CHILDRENS' CAPS—Childrens caps in auto and furs at 50c to \$1.50

LADIES' WAISTS—We are showing the new models in plain and fancy materials.

HEADQUARTERS—We are headquarters for lumbermens goods, of every description.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

"The Best Drugs."

Fresh Candy every week

"Queen City Sweets"

The Kind that Satisfies.

Ask the man for the candy in the white boxes.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigar

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

School Books!

We are Headquarters

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., etc., including every thing in the line of School Supplies.

We carry the finest line of tablets ever brought to Grayling.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

The Annals

O. PALMER, Publisher.
CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1934.

EKES OUT SMALL PAY

LETTER CARRIER TRIES TO COME OUT EVEN.

Postoffice Employee Unable to Support Family on \$30 a Month Steals Money from Letter-Kills Himself Beside Lover's Corpse.

Because he stole a dollar from a special delivery letter so that he could buy food for his hungry wife and grandsons, Frank Robbins was arrested in Philadelphia before Commissioner Craig and held for trial. Robbins was employed by the Postoffice Department at \$30 a month. He was married a few months ago. On his meager salary he undertook to care for his wife, mother and grandsons. "We would get along until just about the end of the month and then there would be nothing left," he said. "I frequently went to work hungry. One day I was given an envelope to deliver by special delivery and I opened it. In it were \$7 in bills. I took only \$1 and bought four pounds of beef, four loaves of bread, 5 cents worth of tea, some flour, a cake of yeast and some potatoes." Robbins' story made such an impression on the postal authorities that steps will be taken to get him released on bail. A collection to stock the larder of the Robbins home was taken up.

KILLS HERSELF WITH ACID.

Columbus Woman Ends Life as Did Infant Son. Mrs. Lucy Kelly, 42, for love of whom Howard Rhodes, 22, killed himself with carbolic acid at her apartment the other night, has joined him in death, using the same deadly poison. She ended her life in the undertaking rooms where Rhodes' body lay as she stood looking down at the corpse, weeping bitterly. The suicide was committed in the presence of Mrs. Rhodes' father, who granted the woman's request to take a last look at the body. Her sister, Flora Kirell, who saw Rhodes kill himself, and Lillie Schille. The women were watching her closely, as she had threatened to kill herself, but she escaped their vigilance.

BASE BALL STANDINGS.

GAMES WON AND LOSS BY CLUBS IN NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CLUB	W	L
Chicago	102	42
Pittsburgh	88	56
New York	82	62
Philadelphia	73	63

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CLUB	W	L
Detroit	88	56
Philadelphia	83	61
Chicago	80	64
Cleveland	83	63

Meat Must Be Full Weight.

Food Commissioner Johnson of Nebraska has announced that packages of meat must hereafter have the net weight stamped upon them. To start his campaign Johnson directed the attorney general of Douglas county to institute proceedings against the South Omaha packing houses, where it is found that packages of bacon and ham are wrapped with paper and cloth until 5 or 6 per cent of the stamped weight is thus accounted for.

Company Accepts Cut Fare.

Announcement has been made by the Lincoln (Nebr.) Division Company that it will comply with the order of the State Railway Commission that it sell six fares for 25 cents to adults and ten fares to school children for 25 cents, to be used during certain hours of the day. The commission's ruling ruling that "any company operating a motor vehicle for hire and the Citizens' Railway Company and limits their earnings accordingly."

Murders Father, Then Kills Himself.

In Medina, N. Y., Bert Lewis shot and killed his father, Jerome Lewis, and then fired a bullet through his own heart. Father and son had been quarreling all day.

Tennis Between Notables.

President Roosevelt and the lord bishop of London had a "friendly" tennis match on the White House grounds. The President obtaining the advantage in a hard contest.

Money for Politicians.

A yellow dog team of \$100,000 or more is reported to have been used by the insolvent New York City railway, many lawyers, politicians and legislators having been paid money.

Cost of Chicago's Streets.

An expert engineer figures it will take \$200,000,000 to repave the city's main streets, at a total cost of \$200,000,000, and to keep them in condition will cost \$9,000,000 annually.

Frost Damage in Iowa.

A killing frost did considerable damage in Iowa to corn still in the stalk. Damage varies as to the extent of the damage, but much corn is out of the way.

Notables Lay Corner Stone.

President Roosevelt and the lord bishop of London assisted in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Episcopal cathedral at Washington Sunday.

Hill Building Stopped—Hill.

Addressing the inland waterways commission in Minneapolis, James J. Hill said the period had arrived at which the building in the country had stopped, because the companies have not the funds with which to carry forward planned improvements.

Advance Price of Coal.

An advance of 10 cents a ton on coal is made by the operators of the Hocking valley in the October price list. Heavy demand and the shortage of cars are said to be the reasons for the advance.

Bandits Steal Gold Bullion.

Bandits at Corriman, in the northern part of Montana, looted the granite pile of the United States Mint. The gold bullion worth \$400,000 and escaped. The robbers crawled through a drain pipe half an hour after the watchman had made his rounds.

Blind Man in Jail—Fire in

Eight persons were injured in a fire in Louisville which damaged the establishment of the McElroy-Shannon Spring Bed Company, the Mayer Shirt Manufacturing Company, the Paris Laundry and D. W. Holmes' livery stable \$50,000.

OPERATION MAKES BOY THIEF.

200 Burglaries—Crimes Since Aug. 5 Record of Boy Thief. Entirely calm, Edward Bridgeman, 14 years old, came from New York City. He has committed 200 robberies since Aug. 5 last—about four a day on the average. Young Bridgeman said, too, that he always "worked" in daylight and passed his nights with his parents at home, 100-Ralph-avenue, Brooklyn. This explains why his mother, entirely ignorant of his wrongdoing, noticed that "Edward is a good boy." This most industrious young thief has been in the hands of the Brooklyn Children's society. The society's agents say they believe he is mentally unbalanced. They do not call him a kleptomaniac; they think he has never recovered from a surgical operation that was performed on him, and that it is this that makes him steal. Bridgeman was arrested on Aug. 5. Frederick B. Hyde, 390 McDonough street, Brooklyn, charged the boy with stealing some silver spoons and a violin. Patrolman Farrell caught the youth pawing the loot. Judge O'Keefe found him guilty and paroled him in custody of a probationary officer until Oct. 9. Then Bridgeman said he "got busy" and kept busy until last Monday, when he entered Abraham Rosenblum's house, 1610 Fort-sixth street, and stole numerous articles. The boy placed guilty in the children's court, and then, with some pride, recounted his record—"double century" of burglaries, enterprises. Judge O'Keefe sent Bridgeman to the house of refuge. The Brooklyn police are inclined to doubt the boy's story, but only because they have no record of his robberies.

FLEES CELL, BROTHER FILLS IT.

Pennsylvania Murderer Confesses Old Crime Committed in Italy. After admitting in Reading, Pa., the part he took in the murder of Trooper Timothy Kelleher, a member of the State constabulary, Salvatore Garito confessed that seven years ago he murdered his rival in love in Italy, for which his brother is now serving a twenty-one year sentence. Garito notified a firm of Italian bankers in Reading to draw what money he had coming to him from the Reading Railway Company and send it to his father in Italy, as he would surely have to die. Garito and Stefano Lesenichia, the players of Kelleher, were brought from Allegheny, in charge of a heavily armed guard of State police, and lodged in separate cells in the Berks County jail.

LAW COSTS \$1,500,000.

Missouri Lines Contend Two-Cent Fare Case Heavy Loss. According to statements made by officials of the various Missouri railroads, the operation of the two-cent passenger fare law has cost the roads \$1,500,000 during the past three months. The law became effective in Missouri on June 17, by agreement the railroads decided to reduce their fares and test the law until Oct. 1. It is announced that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Wabash, Missouri Pacific, Burlington, Chicago and Alton, and other trunk lines have joined to fight the further enforcement of the law, and will submit a statement showing that the two-cent fare law has cost the Federal Government \$1,500,000 at Kansas City about Oct. 15.

Children Killed by Mother.

Martha and Catherine, infant children of Mrs. Catherine Thomas, an inmate of the Cambria county almshouse at Johnstown, Pa., were found dead in their beds, having been strangled. The bodies were found on Oct. 1. Mrs. Thomas is said to have confessed to the deed, saying she was afraid her husband would take them from her.

Ends Life in Wife's Arms.

Dr. Peyton Randolph Henderson, a prominent physician and member of an old Kentucky family, committed suicide in Louisville by shooting himself through the head. His wife, attracted by the shot, opened the door just in time to catch her husband's body in her arms as he fell. No motive for the suicide is known.

Rescued from the Earth.

Word from Christman, Minn., on the range says that Paul Moller, 40 years old, was rescued from a mine chamber 205 feet below the surface of the earth, upon which there had been a sudden sinking depression of 115 feet. When he was rescued he was unconscious, but regained consciousness after being revived.

Man Drowns in Wisconsin.

The first killing frost of the season formed over western Wisconsin and southern Minnesota the other day, doing great damage to all crops over ground and under ground. Heavy frost was present in the cranberry crop in western Wisconsin.

Was Hero Killed Himself.

C. Danish of Wabash, Ind., who was colonel of the 10th Indiana volunteer regiment in the Civil War, and who was brevetted brigadier general for valiant service at the battle of Nashville, committed suicide in Cleveland by taking morphine.

Two Are Slain in Race Riot.

In a race riot at a young white man in Harrison, Mo., a young white man named Johnson was killed instantly by a negro and a young negro from Tishomingo, an innocent bystander, was killed by a white man.

Four Lost from Yacht.

While out on the Ohio river at Gallipoli, Ohio, with a party of twenty-two men the gasoline tank on the yacht "Blanche" exploded. All on board were thrown into the water and four were drowned.

Walton Is Captured.

Richard E. Walton, colored, who is charged with the Chicago justice trial murder of Mrs. Lillian White Grant, has made confession to many circumstances surrounding the crime following his arrest at Springfield, Ill.

Banker Dies in Auto Crash.

Fred Ware, president of a Clarkdale bank, was instantly killed in St. Cloud, Minn., in an auto accident. The automobile went into a ditch and Mr. Ware had his neck broken.

Oldest U. S. Soldier Is 104.

"Bill" McCabe, the oldest soldier in the United States army, celebrated his one hundred and fourth birthday Sunday at the United States Naval Home in Philadelphia.

Hotel Burned Loss Is \$270,000.

The Hotel Ampersand, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., was burned to the ground, entailing a loss of about \$270,000. The hotel was closed for the season last Saturday.

Accidentally Shot by Brother.

Near Slayton, Minn., Bert Tower, aged 12, son of a farmer, was accidentally shot by his brother, aged 14, and died in a short time.

600 DROWN IN JAPAN.

RIVER WIPES OUT TOWN OF FUKUCHIYAMA.

Stream Rises Fifty Feet and Natives Are Swept to Death in Torrent That Wrecks Houses—Fatal Explosion of Gasoline.

Advices of a terrible disaster due to great floods prevailing in Japan have been received. The overflow of the River Otawagawa, running through the town of Fukuchiyama, near Kyoto, caused the loss of more than 600 lives in the riverside town. The disaster was the result of a heavy rain which proved an exceptionally heavy blow to Japan, because it came as a climax to a succession of calamities on land and sea. The troubles began with a famine in the northern part of the empire, when thousands faced starvation and many persons died. While the government was doing its utmost to relieve the famine sufferers, Hakodate was burned, with a loss of 100 lives and nearly 100,000 being left homeless. Strenuous efforts by the government were exerted to succor the survivors. Then floods began in several parts of the empire, with great destruction of property and the loss of more lives. Meanwhile, there was a tremendous explosion on one of the battleships at sea, twenty lives being lost, while in one of the best mines of the nation there was another explosion that killed 100 miners. Public mourning following these disasters had not ceased when news reached the capital of the shocking disaster in the latest flood. Despite its being already taxed to the limit, the government is relieving those who survived the deluge but lost all their property in it.

THINK CUBAN UPRISING NEAR.

Outbreak in Pinar del Rio Rumor Says Is Set for October. The agitation in the province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, is evidently nearing its culmination. There is full and open talk of an uprising early in October. It is difficult to satisfactorily diagnose the situation. There is constant talk, especially among the lower classes, of an open outbreak. It is known that some of the worst enemies to the present government are in the agitation, but so far the officials have been unable to discover who are the real backers or who is furnishing the money. Some say that certain Americans are at the bottom of the trouble, while others claim that Spanish business men are responsible, they wishing to strike a blow against the present government. The natives frequently show distinct hostility to the Americans, at least antipathy. An investigation of the Go-Go bar of the Eleventh cavalry is conducting shows there are between 1,500 and 4,000 guns in the province, divided between individual owners and quantities of guns, ammunitions perhaps to several hundred, are hidden in various places. But the officials cannot locate them. A close watch is kept on the north and south coast to prevent importations of arms. It has been learned, however, that ammunition is reaching the province from Havana.

OIL EXPLOSION FATAL TO THREE.

Men Filling Sprinkling Cart for Race Track Killed Instantly by Explosion of an Oil Tank in the Bronx. New York, from which they were drawing crude petroleum into a sprinkling cart for use on the Morris Park race track, where a 24-hour automobile race was to be held. The victims of the explosion were: James Cooper, James H. Hilly and Richard Smith. It is supposed that a lantern which had been used to light the cart was the cause of the explosion. The explosion was followed by a fire which destroyed the cart and killed the three men. The explosion was heard by many of the spectators who were in the grandstand at the time.

Many Lives Sacrificed.

Hundreds of houses and many boats and persons were destroyed by a fire at Wuchow, China. It is feared that the loss of life was heavy. The conflagration is said to have been due to incendiaries, growing out of the recent establishment of a new taxation on opium at Wuchow, the inhabitants of which have been bitterly opposed to any extra taxation.

Aeronaut Is Drowned.

Arthur Traynor, an aeronaut living at Minneapolis, was drowned in Lake Superior while making a balloon ascension. Traynor ascended in his balloon to a height of about 1,000 feet, and then descended toward the lake, and the aeronaut, seeing his danger, released the parachute. The wind carried the parachute directly over the lake.

Factories Buy Up More Cotton.

The census bureau reports that for the year ended Aug. 31 last \$285,788 worth of raw cotton were taken by all American manufacturers, compared with \$4,200,000 for last year, and 4,987,021 bales consumed, compared with 4,900,479 for last year. The manufacturers' stock at the close of the year was 196,279 bales, compared with 688,512 last year.

To Prosecute Thirty-Seven Railroads.

United States district attorneys in various parts of the country have been instructed by Attorney General Bonaparte to institute suits against thirty-seven railroad companies to recover penalties incurred by them for alleged violations of the safety appliance law. The number of alleged violations aggregates 257.

Mother and Son Are Held.

Mrs. Sarah Eichenlaub and her son Russell, 22, were committed to prison in Philadelphia by the coroner charged with murdering Mrs. Mary E. Eichenlaub, 21, the six weeks' bride of young Eichenlaub. It is charged she was poisoned by cyanide of potassium June 23.

Ohio Bars All Case Rushes.

President Thompson of the Ohio State university has issued a formal notice to the students that hereafter all case rushes at the university are abolished. The reason given is that they are contrary to the laws of the State.

Dash for Freedom Ends in Death.

William E. Burch of Glendale, Ohio, was killed while attempting to escape from the train on which he was traveling to Cincinnati in custody of Deputy Marshal Sanderson.

Cleveland Cathedral Dedicated.

Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, one of the most magnificent church structures in America, was dedicated in Cleveland in the presence of many ecclesiastical dignitaries. The edifice cost \$1,000,000.

IMMUNITY FOR THE ALTON.

In Recent Star on His Corps Standard Oil Is Hit by Landis. Another brigade was directed against the Standard Oil Company by Judge Landis in the United States District Court at Chicago Tuesday. Although immunity was granted the Chicago and Alton Railroad by Judge Landis on recommendation of Attorney General Bonaparte, both the railroad and the Standard Oil Company were scored from the bench and a subpoena was issued by the court for James A. Moffett, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Mr. Moffett was directed to appear before the special grand jury that was to have investigated the Alton road and "make good" charges made by directors of the New Jersey corporation. The court's latest action is regarded as one of the most drastic moves that



JUDGE LANDIS.

have been made against officials of the oil corporation during the entire litigation.

Judge Landis' denunciation of the tactics employed by the directors of the New Jersey corporation after the imposition of the \$39,240,000 fine on the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was scathing in language that could not be mistaken. Sarcastic reference to the Alton's position regarding rebates given the Standard Oil Company were made by the court.

In the pamphlet, distributed broadcast throughout the country, the Standard Oil Company takes the position that it is being persecuted rather than prosecuted by the government, and the fact statement is made that other corporations are just as culpable of the practice of rebating as is the oil concern. This is what Mr. Moffett has been given an opportunity to prove.

WU TING FANG RETURNS.

Restoration of Chinese Leader as Minister at Washington.

The reappointment of Wu Ting Fang to his former post as minister of China at Washington is reported from Peking. Mr. Wu represented China at Washington for more than five years. He was recalled in November, 1922.

Wu is a Dignitary of Importance.

He represents the progressive element among his countrymen. He studied law for four



WU TING FANG.

years in London and was admitted as barrister in the inner temple. He speaks English with ease and fluency, and asks many questions of everything he meets. The minister has hosts of friends in Washington and throughout the United States.

Finds Remains of Mastodon.

Word has recently been received from Prof. C. W. Gilmore, who, accompanied by Prof. W. T. Shaw of the Washington State College and a party of scientists from the East, is now in central Alaska, that they have found a specimen of the mastodon frozen intact in the great Muir glacier, near the Chilkoot Pass. The party set out on this particular errand and their hopes were more than realized when they discovered this large and perfect specimen imbedded in the great ice field in very much the same position as when it was overwhelmed by the frigid elements. On some portions of the animal the hair and flesh were still fresh, but crumbled when exposed to the air. It is estimated that the length of the mastodon from the end of its trunk to the tip of the tail was about 75 feet, and that when standing on all fours the height must have been nearly 40 feet.

Short News Notes.

As a result of the gathering of Wisconsin Republican politicians at the State fair at Milwaukee it is positively asserted that Senator La Follette will be a candidate for the presidential nomination next year.

Frank C. Barnes, conductor of a Lake Shore Electric railway car, and Amelia of Fremont, Ohio, were killed and Samuel Jones, the motorman, and thirty passengers were injured when the car ran into an open switch at Woodville road, near Toledo.

A passenger train on the New York Central road ran into a freight car near Utica, N. Y., the locomotive and one car being derailed. The engineer, John Eberle, was injured.

Five cars on a passenger train on the Alabama and Vicksburg road were overturned and the whole train left the track near Forest Station, Miss. No one was injured seriously.

An obstruction on the tracks of the Great Northern road near Wenatchee, Wash., wrecked the oriental limited. Two cars were destroyed by fire and one passenger, a woman, and two waiters on the dining car were injured.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Activity in the leading producing industries discloses no diminution, although the aggregate of new demands has fallen below the exceptional bookings at this time last year. Delay in agreement upon the new rail specification holds up many contracts for steel mills and lessens the demand for pig iron, but indications are good for an early lifting of this temporary embargo.

Other heavy manufacturing lines maintain steady drawing upon capacity and absorb large quantities of supplies, and current deliveries of finished products are remarkably large in machinery, hardware, cars, furniture and footwear.

The course of prices affords some relief to consumers of raw material and receipts of the latter continue ample, while values of leading outputs of the factories remain unchanged. Financial conditions are paramount in considering new enterprises and, while no decline in the cost of borrowing may be looked for soon, the effect upon business is salutary.

A most encouraging feature is the sustained enormous marketings of grain and the rapid conversion of these and other farm products into cash, all making substantial addition to the circulation of money, which must eventually stimulate commerce and win confidence.

Buying of necessities reflects satisfactory headway, trade in the leading retail departments being seasonably strong and much augmented by liberal purchases of many visitors from the interior. Forwardings of stable merchandise exceed those at this time last year, and country merchants are busy.

Western advices indicate prosperous conditions throughout the agricultural sections, and country stocks of merchandise under gratifying reductions. Collections at most points are reasonably prompt, while the record of defaults again makes a favorable showing.

Freight movements by both rail and lake are much in excess of those a year ago, and the calls for cars, cash, broad-stuffs, coal and lumber begin to increase.

The total movement of grain at this port aggregated 10,977,681 bushels, against 9,741,091 bushels last week and 9,627,014 bushels a year ago.

Bank clearings, \$240,904,050, exceed those of corresponding week in 1903 by 15.5 per cent. Clearings reported in the Chicago district numbered 16 against 23 last week, and 19 a year ago.—Dunn's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Retail trade feels the stimulus of long awaited cool weather as does also filling in order business from jobbers. On the other hand, regular house trade has decreased in volume, now that the first rush of goods on orders is over.

Attention to a large degree. Advances as to the real proportions of autumn trade vary with the sections reporting. Collections are still a matter of complaint at many markets east, west and south, the latter section noting that the recent freeze movement of cotton has only made for partial improvement. Conditions in the shoe and leather industry are favorable. The restriction of output of sole leather is reflected in firm prices for desirable grades. Some dealers claim concessions in side leather in the Boston market. Shoe shipments from eastern Massachusetts are 4.1 per cent less than a year ago.

Business failures for the week ending Sept. 24 numbered 404, against 179 last week, but in the like week of 1903, 385 in 1902, 179 in 1901 and 724 in 1900.

Canadian failures for the week numbered 36, against 40 last week and 27 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$14.00 to \$27.25; hogs, prime heavy, \$14.00 to \$24.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$9.00 to \$24.50; wheat, No. 2, 10c to 11c; corn, No. 2, 6c to 6c; oats, standard, 5c to 6c; rye, No. 2, 8c to 10c; hay, timothy, \$12.00 to \$14.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$11.00; butter, 18c to 20c; eggs, 20c to 22c; fresh, 18c to 21c; potatoes, 10c to 12c.

Portland—Cattle, common to prime, \$14.00 to \$24.50; hogs, common to prime, \$14.00 to \$24.50; sheep, common to prime, \$9.00 to \$24.50; wheat, No. 2, 10c to 11c; corn, No. 2, 6c to 6c; oats, standard, 5c to 6c; rye, No. 2, 8c to 10c; hay, timothy, \$12.00 to \$14.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$11.00; butter, 18c to 20c; eggs, 20c to 22c; fresh, 18c to 21c; potatoes, 10c to 12c.

St. Louis—Cattle, common to prime, \$14.00 to \$24.50; hogs, common to prime, \$14.00 to \$24.50; sheep, common to prime, \$9.00 to \$24.50; wheat, No. 2, 10c to 11c; corn, No. 2, 6c to 6c; oats, standard, 5c to 6c; rye, No. 2, 8c to 10c; hay, timothy, \$12.00 to \$14.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$11.00; butter, 18c to 20c; eggs, 20c to 22c; fresh, 18c to 21c; potatoes, 10c to 12c.

St. Paul—Cattle, common to prime, \$14.00 to \$24.50; hogs, common to prime, \$14.00 to \$24.50; sheep, common to prime, \$9.00 to \$24.50; wheat, No. 2, 10c to 11c; corn, No. 2, 6c to 6c; oats, standard, 5c to 6c; rye, No. 2, 8c to 10c; hay, timothy, \$12.00 to \$14.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$11.00; butter, 18c to 20c; eggs, 20c to 22c; fresh, 18c to 21c; potatoes, 10c to 12c.

St. Cloud—Cattle, common to prime, \$14.00 to \$24.50; hogs, common to prime, \$14.00 to \$24.50; sheep, common to prime, \$9.00 to \$24.50; wheat, No. 2, 10c to 11c; corn, No. 2, 6c to 6c; oats, standard, 5c to 6c; rye, No. 2, 8c to 10c; hay, timothy, \$12.00 to \$14.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$11.00; butter, 18c to 20c; eggs, 20c to 22c; fresh, 18c to 21c; potatoes, 10c to 12c.

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St. Cloud—Cattle, common to prime, \$14.00 to \$24.50; hogs, common to prime, \$14.00 to \$24.

A RECORD JOURNEY THROUGH ASIAN WILDS

English Journalist Crosses the Roof of the World and Penetrates the Most Obscure and Inhabitable Region on the Globe



Time was when Africa was called the Dark Continent, partly because so little was known of its vast interior, and the maps furnished by the cartographers took so much for granted, when they did not absolutely misrepresent the country. But the Dark Continent now is fairly well explored, and parts of its interior are as well charted as many places nearer home. But Asia, even now, centuries after Marco Polo traversed it, seems to contain much that is new, because it is so little known. That part of the continent which lies along the Himalaya and on its crest, has been so little traveled by moderns that until the British entered Tibet by force recently the country practically was an unopened book to the outside world.

An adventurous Englishman, David Fraser, who represented the London Times in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese war, has just finished one of the most remarkable journeys ever undertaken in Asia, and has brought back some most alluring photographs and an entertaining tale of his experiences.

Fraser with Excitement.

Even in the remote East, where civilization still is of the most primitive pattern, it is not impossible to take a journey without having any thrilling tales of danger to tell. The people in the interior of Asia are as a rule pacific, and the traveler who does not make himself offensive to the natives generally arrives at his journey's end without serious difficulty. To imagine there are no natural dangers is, of course, erroneous. There are for to climb some of the highest mountains in the Himalaya range is itself an experience fraught with excitement, and, at times, of positive danger. Mr. Fraser, indeed, nearly lost his life in attempting to return by way of India, through a pass blocked with snow.

The regions in which he traveled are generally held to be the wildest and most inhospitable in the Eurasian Continent, but the traveler, who has as companion a British officer, succeeded in making his remarkable trip without any serious mishap.

After the close of the war Mr. Fraser decided to make a survey of the interior of Asia, in the little-known regions of China, Turkestan, Tibet, China, India, Russian Turkestan and Persia. Of these perhaps, Chinese Turkestan is the least known to the outer world, although Persia, beyond the chief cities, is almost an unknown quantity to the average person, even if the latter affects to be experienced. Tibet has been entered by several travelers during the last decade, notably by Sven Hedin. The Tibetan war, if the conflict may be so dignified, brought that hidden country to the front, and many of its peculiarities have become familiar, although Mr. Fraser found there was still something to learn there. Russian Turkestan has been visited, along the line of the Russian railway advance, and, consequently, is not altogether an unknown country.

In the course of his wanderings through this high region, where for months at a time the traveler was at an altitude of a mile or more, Mr. Fraser crossed the Himalaya three times, and also made journeys across the Karakorum, Kuen-Lun, and the Alai, the names of some of which are unfamiliar to most readers. He used some of the most remarkable modes of conveyance. Through Chinese Turkestan he had to rely on camels; in Tibet the homely but entirely efficient yak was used, and in parts of his tour he made use of a donkey caravan. In addition to these means of transportation he also covered 800 miles on foot.

Some of the ground covered by Mr. Fraser has been traversed by one or two other travelers during the last few years, but the part of Tibet in which he wandered may be said to have been never trod by Europeans. He was much impressed by the hill-country of Sikkim, a small State north of India, which nestles at the foot of the Himalayas like a pass through the great mountains. At one side lies Nepal and on the other is Bhutan. Beyond lies the wild and mysterious country of Tibet.

One of the World's Marvels.

The Sikh country, he relates, "is probably one of the most marvelous regions in the world, presenting, as it does, in close proximity the rich luxuriance of tropical vegetation and the wintry solitudes of over-estivating snow. Marching along the slopes of one of its exquisite valleys at a height of 8,500 feet above sea level we came to one point where we were able to look over a precipice that sank straight down for 2,000 feet to the bed of the Teesta River itself, here no more than 1,500 feet above the sea.

On the opposite side of the valley was a deep rift in the tree-clad hills, and looking up this gorge the eye saw a succession of ridges in quick succession, until it finally rested on the top of Kinclung, 23,160 feet, the third highest mountain in the world.

No more than thirty miles separated the Teesta from the top of its lordly neighbor, and in the clear air it was almost impossible to believe the distance was so great."

The panorama spread before the traveler at this point did not fail to make a conquest of Mr. Fraser. "It looked," he said, "as if the very foot of Kinclung was set in a tiny thread of silver that gleamed far below us, and that his mighty flanks rose sheer until they ended in the twin white peaks, 20,350 feet above, the dark hillsides and rushing waterfall, of serrated ridges and gloomy gorges, of blue glacier and lofty snow fields, as framed by this scene is surely one of the wonders of the world."

Heights of mountains in the Himalaya region, where they are the greatest in the world, are difficult to comprehend by those who have never been so fortunate as to climb, or attempt to climb, these immense elevations. But a fair idea of the height of Kinclung may be had by the simple statement that, could the mountain be laid on its side, and its base placed at Delaware avenue, its summit would be found to be at 60th street, or within a few hundred feet of five miles.

The traveler found another marvelous country in the regions stretching north from Simla, where official India spends the summers, 1,000 miles west of Sikkim. "From the summer capital of India," he says, "the foothills of the great backbone of mountain lie tumbled in inextricable confusion and scored at intervals by the sources of the famous rivers that give its name to the Punjab. The first encountered is the Sutlej, rising in the distant mountains of Tibet and racing through dark gorges until it debouches in the plains 300 miles below the point where we crossed. Over the Jaulowri Pass, 10,200 feet, we cross into the lovely valley of Kulu, which lies about 4,000 feet above the sea. Then over the Rotang Pass, 13,500 feet, into Lahoul, a country bare and desolate beyond belief, and at 10,000 feet lower than 10,000 feet. Crossing the Shingo Pass, 14,000 feet, we are in the most rugged of all Himalayan countries, Zaskar, where we cross four passes of over 10,000 feet above sea level before descending into the valley of the Indus and reaching the ancient and curious town of Leh, 11,500 feet."

Travel Through Cloudland.

Here it seems that the voyagers have hardly made a beginning, for immediately north of Leh lies the Kharlung Pass, 17,800 feet, quickly followed by a drop to 10,000 feet, and then another rise to the Saser Pass, 18,000 feet.

"Between these two," says Mr. Fraser, "we engage a large caravan of ponies to carry the baggage, for in fourteen days' travel there will be no habitations, no food for man or beast, nor even fuel by the way. Everything must be carried except water, of which, alas, there is too much in this summer season, when the hot sun daily attacks the eternal snows that dank the route. From the top of the Saser we drop into the valley of the Shyok River, 15,100 feet, where great glaciers poke their snouts across the valleys and choke up the passes. Through a long, deep gorge we slowly and laboriously climb to the Depsang plain, a great stretch of smooth gravel beds, 17,000 feet above the sea, and over which we take a day to travel.

"Beyond Depsang we rise to the lofty Karakorum Pass, 18,550 feet, and in three days later cross the Sugei Pass, 17,600 feet, after which we drop down to 11,000 feet, and once more encounter human beings and some vegetation.

From Camels to Yaks.

Arrived at Kurah, the travelers were on Chinese territory, and the ponies were exchanged for camels, for horse transport is useless in the bed of the rushing Karakash River, which had to be forded many times during the four days they followed its course. The Sanju Pass, 10,600 feet, had to be surmounted, and this necessitated a change of the baggage from camels to yaks, for only the latter patient beast can climb its steep and dangerous ascent.

Chinese Turkestan, says the traveler, is a desert indeed, but his route lay through a succession of the most delightful and refreshing areas, where "milk, cream and honey, vegetables and the finest fruit in the world, are obtainable almost for the asking."

At a height of only 4,000 feet, according to Mr. Fraser, travel is easy and pleasant compared with the toil and hardship of the mountainous regions passed. The travelers rested at Kashgar, and then plunged into the mountains once more, crossing the Alai range by the Terok Pass, 12,600 feet, and then finding themselves in Russian territory. There were still 200 miles of caravan traveling before the travelers reached the Transcaspien railroad at Ashkhabad, a town on the Persian border. Meshed, the famous city of pilgrimages, was reached after crossing moun-

tain passes of the comparatively low level of 7,000 feet.

Caught in a Blizzard.

While crossing a Persian pass at an elevation of 10,000 feet the explorers were caught in a blizzard, but they escaped without even a frostbite, and continued to the tomb of Omar at Nalshapur. Finally the route took them to Baku, where the adventurous part of the journey ended. In the course of the tour across unknown Asia they traveled about 2,500 miles on various primitive modes of transport and about 800 on foot, to say nothing of the countless miles covered by railroad and by carriages.

RAVILERS AND BEAR AT PIONIER.

Boys Start War of Annihilation Among Snakes—Capture Cub.

Boys at a picnic at Greeley, Pa., recently had rare fun, says the New York World. Much of it was due to the fact that there has not been such a drought in Pike County for fifteen years. The Delaware looks like a lost river, the beds of the smaller streams are dry.

The picnic was held at Rattlesnake creek, in which so little water remains that it does not hide the boulders on its bed. Every boy had a putty blower, made from a straight piece of alder, from which the pith had been punched, leaving a caliber big enough for a bird shot.

Soon the boys discovered a colony of rattlesnakes preparing to cross the creek toward them. Every Pike County boy who is not a nature faker knows that a rattlesnake hates to wet its rattles. The boys hid in the bushes and waited. Twelve rattlesnakes were in the approaching bunch. The biggest started ahead to reconnoiter, the others waited on the bank.

The scout snake made his tortuous way from boulder to boulder, and finally his rattles, dry, reached the picnic grounds. He rattled a wireless "all right" to the eleven, which crossed "in Indian file." The boys turned their putty blowers on the snakes and fired fast and accurate broadsides.

Maddened by the hail of shot the snakes turned on one another, and soon every one lay dead, killed by the venom of each other. The twelve snakes' combined length was sixty-five feet.

But this was not all the fun. At luncheon the tempting odor of honey on the sandwiches attracted a very small cub bear from his home in a neighboring wood to the picnic ground. The boys fed it on bread and honey and took home a real but docile teddy bear.

Napoleon Trusted His Omens.

Napoleon always had an unlimited trust in his presentiments. When the news came to him that one of the Nile river boats, the name of which was L'Alfa, had been wrecked and the crew put to death he gave up all hope of ever completing his conquest of Italy by annexation. Napoleon believed that the stars exercised an occult influence over human destinies. When General Rapp, at one time his aide-de-camp, returned from the siege of Dantzig he found the emperor gazing with concentrated attention at the heavens. "Look there!" shouted the emperor. "Is this my star! The fiery red one, almost as large as the moon! It is before you now, and, ah, how brilliant! It has never abandoned me for a single instant. I see it on all great occasions. It commands me to go forward; it is my sign of good fortune, and where it leads I will follow."

A Cheerful Hint.

Among the presents lately showered upon a Maryland bride was one that was the gift of an elderly lady of the neighborhood. With whom both bride and groom were prime favorites. Some years ago, according to the Woman's Home Companion, the dear old soul accumulated a supply of cardboard mottoes, which she worked and had framed, and on which she never failed to draw with the greatest freedom as occasion arose.

In cheerful reds and blues, suspended by a cord of the same colors over the table on which the other presents were grouped, hung the motto: "Fight on; fight over."

One of the Farmers' Troubles.

"To illustrate the damage done by the hail some weeks ago," said a prominent Goddard Township farmer the other day, "there were two wheat fields about a quarter of a mile apart in my neighborhood. Before the hail the prospects were about even, but one threshed out seven bushels per acre and the other seventeen—showing that the hail cut the crop ten bushels per acre in the field over which it passed.—Columbia Statesman."

She Knew Her.

"Your friend, Miss Passay, has become quite chummy with Miss Newcombe. I don't suppose there's much difference in their ages."

"I can't answer for Miss Newcombe, but there isn't any difference in Miss Passay's age. She has been 21 for the past ten years, to my knowledge."—Philadelphia Press.

On Guard.

"Yes, I sleep in the garage now and the chauffeur sleeps in the house."

"What's that for?"

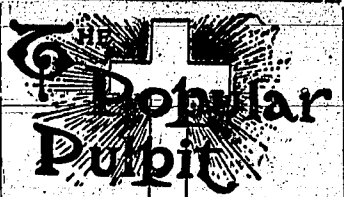
"The chauffeur is troubled with insomnia and the midnight rides he took in my car in order to pass away the time were altogether too extensive."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

That Summer Resort Proprietor Is a Sharp One, Isn't He?

"I should say so. I fell off the dock and he charged me for an extra bath."—Cleveland Leader.

"When a man does a creditable thing, people say he didn't do it; but he is often accused of doing discreditable things he didn't do."

How a woman with a mean husband regrets that she didn't, as a girl, show greater appreciation of her father.



THE PEACEMAKER.

By Rev. Henry T. Cope.

"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."—Matt. 5:9.

How simple are the gateways that open into the most sublime moral and spiritual privileges! The great teacher says that if any would be known as the children of the Eternal they have but to learn to be peacemakers among their fellows. The ordinary virtues commonly are the conditions of the extraordinary beatitudes.

If the teacher meant by peace quietness, indifference, ease and sleep there was a time when the people of the church might well lay claim to being called the children of God; they were at peace with their own selves and willing to be at peace with the world. If only they might continue to sleep undisturbed.

There are those who conceive of no other peacemakers than those who arbitrate between warring nations. If these are the only children of God the family is a small and by no means a homogeneous one. You may have little to do with the good work of disarmament and still be a true peacemaker as you bring to human conditions and relations great calm and more perfect harmony.

They are peacemakers who have the spirit of the family of the greater Father in their hearts, who bring men together in these divine family ties. There never will be harmony amongst men by means of laws or agreements; only "things only" will bring it—the spread of the spirit of brotherhood.

When a man begins to order his life for the helping of other lives, when he no longer plans to beat his fellows, but to bless the race, he becomes the servant of living power, he catches the spirit of the coming kingdom based on this universal brotherhood.

There are people whose lives breathe out calm, whose presence is always like oil on troubled waters. There are others who never fail to stir up strife; who have a faculty for accentuating antagonisms and for setting folks by the ears. The one looks out on life with eyes of love, with a desire to help and promote good feeling; the other with malignity and enmity.

We need men and women who by their bearing and conduct will promote good feeling and friendliness, a good deal more than we need laws for the banishing of weapons and plans of war. The finest peacemakers in this world are the plain men and women who help us to like other folk and live with them.

Whoever, in any way, succeeds in taking any of the friction and unrest out of life is a peacemaker. The kingdom of heaven that is coming will be the kingdom of perfect harmony; it will come when humanity learns the great lesson that all this experience of pain and joy should be teaching us, the lesson of living at peace and in love with our brothers.

"Fair words about fraternity easily are spoken and soon forgotten. It is a good deal easier to preach peace than to practice it. Its day never will come so long as the chief concern of each life is to get ahead of every other life. It never will come until we fully see that Jesus meant something more than a pretty figure of speech when he talked of the divine fatherhood and the human brotherhood."

Why should there not be the same harmony amongst all men that there is in a family? Homes are enriched and the chief joys of our lives found by the process of ceasing to live for our individual selves and living for the social group.

Some day we will open our eyes to see the waste, the loss and pain and discord caused by our individualism. We shall see fully what we now but dimly apprehend—that the real riches, the lasting joys, the enduring prosperity of life spring from the things we have done for others without thought of ourselves.

So long as each is wholly for himself there will be conflict, discord and pain; when each shall live for all, then all will be working for one common end, and the race rather than the man, then all will move in harmony, peace will have her perfect work and all will be known as one family, the children of God.

FAITH IN OUR FELLOWS.

By Rev. H. K. Harris.

Jesus looked upon him and said: "Thou art Simon, the son of John; thou shalt be called Cephas, which is by interpretation, Rock."—John 1:42.

Poor Peter has never been much of a favorite with the preachers; he was so thoroughly unstable, unideal. But the people have always had a tender feeling for him, partly because he was a fisherman, partly because he was so much like the rest of us. Nothing is more striking in the life of Jesus than his affection for ordinary men. The cultured Pharisees, the philosophical Sadducees seem to have much less attraction to him than the rude fisherman and the toller. These men were often weak, sometimes cowardly, obstinate, dull, mediocre; yet he committed his kingdom to them; he believed in them. Before they had faith in him he had faith in them; and that ultimately made them men.

It sounded much like cruel sarcasm when he told that weak, vacillating Simon that he was a rock—those who know Peter best must have smiled; he was more like a jelly fish. But Jesus could see the best that was in a man. He detected the hidden good even in Peter. He proves his own goodness by his faith in the good in every man. Later, when Peter falls him, he still believes in the better Peter.

Somewhere in every man there is some good. Overlaid it may be, by passion, by habits, by prejudice grown out of wrong and suffering perchance; but

still it is there. Faith in this and sympathy, these are the golden keys that unlock the doors to where the good lies buried.

The saviors of society have always been those who looked for the best in it. If you go through life seeking the best in man, you will find it, and the chances are it will devour you; if you look for the beauty that is from above you will find it; and it will bless you. There are reformers who call all men the children of the devil; they never induce them to become the sons of God. It is just as necessary to have faith in man as it is to have faith in God. If men cannot become good, then there is no God in the sense of a power that makes for goodness. The optimist not only believes in the best, he creates the better.

Some there are who reluctantly admit that God is a little better than they are, though that may be due to his circumstances, but they have never imagined for an instant that any one else is at all good. Believe that men are wholly bad and they will not disappoint you. Every man somehow responds to the expectations of others. You had better damn a man than despair of him. Neither a church nor an individual can help this world when they have more confidence in the power of evil to become all pervasive than in the power of the Most High to make his purposes felt in every heart as truly as he makes his sun shine on the just and the unjust. The church first consigns men to perdition and then wonders why they are reluctant to walk with it the other way. So long as you have faith in total depravity you will find some facts to substantiate it.

But there is a better way. Sympathy with men will do more for them than sermons on their sins. Look for the best in them and you will find things better than you expected. There are flowers below as well as garbage heaps in every heart; at least, there are spots where seeds of the fairest flowers of heaven may be shown.

You do not have to be a fool to have faith in your fellows. You do not need to take the padlocks off your house; but you do need to take them off your heart. There may be those whom it would be wrong to trust with your cash box; but it is a greater wrong to withhold from them your kindness. You can show them that you believe the best instead of the worst in them.

The great teacher told men that he came not to condemn but to give life. His followers have too often occupied themselves wholly with condemnation and then wondered that their sentences were never heard. Every soul knows its own sentence; what it needs to feel is that God and all good men are with it, helping it to shake off that sentence, to arise and return to the Father; that instead of all things conspiring to keep a man down, there is a cloud of witnesses cheering him on, a mighty choir invisible inspiring his heart. And there is nothing any man can do of greater worth to the world than to cheer another by his faith in him, his high expectation of him, his wise blindness to some little faults, and his propagating approval of the least beginnings of any good. Men are the saviors of men by their faith in men.

Short Meter Sermons.

A strong breath comes out of a weak head.

The hypocrite is the devil's best argument.

No man ever created anything greater than himself.

Sermons prepared for the ears never get beyond them.

One day's charity is a poor balance for six days' robbery.

The Lord will not lift the man who does not try to rise.

There is no solution of any social problem without sympathy.

Use the knowledge you have and you will have all you can use.

Pricks need what is in your heart; more than what is in your hand.

The influence of your life depends on the affluence of your heart.

The poorest man of all is the one who affects to despise the poor.

It's nothing but a cackling kind of pety that can be made with a tailor's goose.

Some folks think they have lots of grit because they know how to grind their neighbors.

The tallow dip man always has illuminating ideas on the responsibilities of an arc-light.

There's a lot of difference between the works of friendship and working your friends.

We never think much of the work of the man who is liberal with samples of his worries.

It will help the world wonderfully when we can make virtue as interesting as vice already is.

When you base your honesty wholly on policy the tempter always can show you better premiums.

When faith sees the glory of character at the end of the way it does not need a sign to keep it in the road.

Some don't know the difference between heaping coals of fire on the head and throwing clinders in the eyes.

The men are few and wise who do not think they can prescribe for this poor old world without studying social medicine.

Touched Sore Spot.

"Sorry, sir," telephoned the butcher, "but we are just out of sirloin. Why don't your wife order you a round?"

"What's that?" exploded Barker at the other end of the line.

"I say, why don't your wife order you a round?"

"Why don't my wife order me around? Great Caesar, man—that is all she does—order me around from morning until night. If you were near by."

But the startled butcher hung up the receiver and fled.

There is no standard gunpowder. Every nation seems to have its own formula.

Michigan State News

MAY BE MURDER CASE.

Human Bones Found Buried in Oceana County.

Oceana county has what is believed to be a murder mystery on its hands. The bones of a well-developed man have been found in a pit near Walkerville in the northeastern section of the county. The pit was lined with ashes and charred bits of half-burned wood, showing that the bones were also charred and burned had been thrown in a rough box and the whole thing had been burned. The supposition is that the murderers buried the body and bones to hide the crime and they almost hid all traces of the grisly deed. The bones and remnants of the box were found while workmen were excavating for a sewer. There is a possibility that the crime may be one of many years standing, as the spot where the bones were found was along a public highway that had been used for years.

COW HELD BY TAIL.

Prisoner for a Month, Cook Maid and Trees Rescued.

Literally driven to a skeleton, a cow was found firmly anchored to a tree, in the croch of which her tail had become fastened. The animal is believed to have spent upward of a month in the area of a few square feet, that proved her position, subsisting without water and with only one day's supply of food. The cow is owned by Joseph Blake of Greenland. She had been missing for five weeks when a man passing through the woods accidentally found her in the situation described. Crazed from starvation, the sight of the man apparently infuriated the animal. She broke loose from the tree, leaving her tail behind, and charged her would-be rescuer. He sought safety on a woodpile, and was kept there for three-quarters of an hour, when the cow left to seek food.

ANN ARBOR PROFESSOR QUILTS.

Sensitive About Domestic Troubles.

Prof. W. H. Hazelton of the engineering department of the State University in Ann Arbor has resigned his position owing to the publicity attending his domestic troubles. Two months before their child was born Mrs. Hazelton went to visit her parents in Illinois, and the father has never seen the child. On her return to Ann Arbor Mrs. Hazelton had her husband divorced for non-support, whereupon he filed a bill of divorce charging her with cruelty. She does not believe in divorce and will contest.

HOLD-UP MAN IS FOILED.

His Intended Victim Overpowers Him and Secures Release.

Ira Blackburn of Ann Arbor was held up by a man, who jumped out from behind a tree on Channing street, and held him down Channing street. Blackburn grappled with the fellow, who carried a revolver and succeeded in getting the weapon away from him. Blackburn's foot slipped and he fell to the ground and the man escaped rather than chance another encounter with him.

KICK MAY PROVE FATAL.

Boy City Child's Skull Fractured by Colt's Hoof.

A 7-year-old daughter of Peter Cramer, a prominent farmer living north of Bay City, was kicked by a colt while she was watering the animal. The hoof tore open the scalp across the forehead. The skull was fractured and the child lost a large quantity of blood. She is now in a doctor's office. She may die.

Muskegon Officer Shoots Beggar.

Two burglars were discovered at 4:20 o'clock the other morning by Patrolman Larry Wilkinson, of Muskegon, as they were breaking into Griffin's saloon. The men ran past him and opened fire which they were twenty feet away. Several shots were exchanged and one of the burglars was heard to scream.

Two Killed Near Calumet.

John Sorian, aged 30, was run over by a Mineral Range train at Gay. His foot caught in a tree and he was helpless to escape the swiftly oncoming train. Alex Holyn, aged 24, was electrocuted while at work underground in the Quincy mine in Calumet.

Fish Pole Pierces Boy's Eye.

Little Harold Parmalee, of Walled Lake, was in such a hurry to catch fish that he ran with the fish pole in his hands. He fell and the end of the fish pole pierced the eye ball. His eye may be saved.

Find Body of Drowned Man.

The body of Anthony Kowalski, who was drowned August 24 while on his way to the Foreman-Sells circus, was found near Hammond's bay by the Rogers City life saving crew.

Washed Overboard and Drowned.

James Gaseo of Detroit, watchman on the steamer George Stone, was washed overboard by the heavy seas on Lake Superior four miles off the Portage Canal and was drowned.

Lightning Tears on Stone.

Lightning struck Grace Reebie, 18 years old, residing near Muskegon, ran down her right side, tearing the shoe from the right foot, and left her mangled.

Mail-Guest Postmaster.

Isaac Josephson, postmaster at Grosse Pointe, was arrested the other day charged with stealing several hundred dollars from letters, by Postal Inspector F. P. Roberts. Josephson was taken to Alpena.

Convicted of Assault.

Graydon Tucker, a well-known farmer of Sanborn township, was convicted in the Circuit court on a charge of assault with intent to inflict great bodily harm less than murder on Alex McDonald, formerly supervisor of the same township.

Boy Drowns in Pit.

Earl Hicks, aged 7, was playing about an old plaster quarry in Grand Rapids when he fell in. His companions did not notice his absence until he had been missing some time. He was dead when recovered, having been drowned in the pit.

No More Matinees at Lansing.

Manager William Penman of the Lansing race track has given up the idea of holding any further matinees this year. He finds it impossible to secure a sufficient number of good horses for the events in view of the numerous fairs and race meetings in the State.

MINING RECORDS BROKEN.

Production of 1908 Was Larger than Ever Before.

"In the mining of ore," says James L. Nunkervin, commissioner of mineral statistics, in his annual report, "all former achievements have been eclipsed both in the amount of ore shipped and in the number of mines in operation. More men were employed and a larger amount of money was paid out in wages in a single year than any other period in the history of the peninsula. Michigan's output of copper for the year was 224,071,000 pounds, of which amount the Calumet and Hecla mine produced 101,000,000 pounds. This mine paid in 1908, \$7,000,000 in dividends, the Copper Range, \$2,302,080; Osego, \$961,000; Wolverine, \$1,020,000; Mohawk, \$500,000; Gellish, \$1,575,000; Batic, \$1,400,000; Champion, \$1,200,000. The record of production of the Calumet and Hecla broke the world's record as a single producer."

FARMERS HAVE OWN TRUST.

Oceana Men Propose to Make Cannery Pay More for Peas.

Oceana county is up against one of the most unique trusts that has ever been organized. The farmers residing near Hart, where the big W. B. Beach canning factory is located, have effected a combination and their young trust will be known as the Peagrowers' combination. The members grow peas for the factory. By joining in one movement the members hope to control the yearly pea crop and thus boost the price to a point where they will make more money. The canning factory is widely known for its production of peas grown by the Oceana farmers, and some compromise will have to be effected or the factory will be forced to pay much higher prices.

Within Our Borders.

W. F. Delmar, a prominent Cheboygan citizen, was found dead in bed.

Twenty-five paroles were granted by the State board of pardons at the meeting held at the State reformatory.

Starks from

